THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XIV. COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1886. NO. 11

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

New York Drivers Suspend Operations on One Line.

The Company Finally Accedes to the Men's Demands.

A Great Strike Ordered on the Gould System.

A Successful Demand Made by New York Carpenters.

The New York Strike.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The grand "tie up" of all surface lines of the city ordered by the executive board of the Empire Protective association, took place this morning and not a car is running. At 4.02 o'clock the first car for the day on the Sixth avenue road should have left the depot at Forty-third street. The car didn't do so, and as soon as the night men arrived with their cars they [illegible] into the stables. The men stood around quietly, laughed and chatted in the best of humor and did not attempt to resort to any violence. The last car left the Broadway railroad depot at 3.50 o'clock. The next one to arrive entered the depot and did not come out again. The men were very quiet, as they did not intend to leave until 4.50 a. m., but agents from the Empire Protective association arrived and ordered the men to leave, which they did on the instant. They assembled in orderly groups and prepared to march to their hall on West Fifty-second street, where they will remain during the day. When car No. 204 of the Third avenue line reached the depot at Sixty-fifth street at 4.20 o'clock the driver turned from the main track into the stables and unhitched his horses. Every car that arrived subsequently did the same. There was not the slightest excitement or noise. At 4.45 o'clock there were only 15 men about the depot. They all belonged to the night force, for day men simplified matters by not reporting for duty. President Lamb of the company was immediately notified, but he decided to do nothing until he calls the directors during the day, when it will be decided whether it will be worth while to make efforts to run a car. A few policemen were sent over from the Fifty-ninth street station but their services were not needed, for everything was quiet.

IN THE MORNING HOURS.

The following dispatches were received at the police headquarters this morning:

4.15 p. m.; Twelfth precinct—Cars have all stopped running here. There is no trouble and most of the men went away from the stables as soon as through. Those who remain are orderly and quiet.

4.20 a. m.; Twenty-eighth precinct, Sixty-fifth street and Third avenue—Cars have all "tied up;" very few people about the stables and public places; no trouble and everybody quiet.

4.22 a. m.; Thirtieth precinct, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street and Eighth avenue—No cars running in this precinct. Men all left as soon as through work; no crowds around; public places all closed.

INSPECTOR BYRNES' FEARS.

Police Inspector Byrnes who thinks he has reason to believe that there is to be an incursion of thieves from neighboring cities, such as Boston, Philadelphia, Jersey City and Albany, has taken measures to prevent their entrance into the city. He has all the ferries and railroad stations watched by detectives, who will send them back to their homes. If they persist in coming to the city they will be locked up. Inspector Byrnes said this morning that he expected to-day will be like the second day of the draft riots.

ARRESTS THREATENED.

At police headquarters, early this morning, it was said that among those who are to be arrested on warrants issued last night, are Chairman O'Donnell of the Empire Protective association, and other members of the executive committee, Best, Wallace, Hughes and Kerr. It is said they will not be arrested unless they commit some overt act to-day when they will be accused of inciting to violence. It was said at police headquarters that the presidents of car companies were holding a general meeting this morning and it was the general opinion that they will advise Mr. Richardson and directors of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railway company, to accede to the demands of the men.

BROOKLYN'S PART.

Chairman O'Donnell, of the strikers' committee, was in Brooklyn to-day. The local committee here, it was said, will order a "tie up," not to be loosened until they hear from O'Donnell that the demands of the men on Richardson Brooklyn roads have also been granted.

At 8.34 a. m. cars in Brooklyn were all running on schedule time except those of the Atlantic avenue line, which were out Wednesday. There was no trouble at any place in the city, strikers having dispersed.

THE STRIKERS' STRENGTH.

7. a. m.—Under existing city ordinance no man can drive a street car in the city without a license. The number of these licenses is limited, and the organization of drivers is [illegible]. The various companies will be compelled to run at least one car a day over their lines or forfeit their charter. If an attempt is made to-day to prevent this the city will be compelled to exercise its fullest power or be held liable for damages. Under the decree of the Empire Protective association at least 15,000 men ceased labor this morning. At 6 o'clock not a street car was running on Manhattan Island. At the Thirty-third street stable of the Third avenue line it was stated that if the directors of the Dry Dock line did not yield to the demands of the strikers before noon to-day the association would order out all employes of the elevated railways in this city and Brooklyn. Police men were on hand and preserved order.

A QUIET CITY.

10.45 a. m.—Up to this hour no disturbance has been reported at police headquarters. Not a car is running, and as yet no attempt is made to send out cars. The city appears as if dead. Nothing like the present trouble has been witnessed since the days of the great epizootic epidemic a dozen years ago. The police force is thoroughly organized and confident of its ability to repress promptly any disposition to riot or disorder. Every man able to put on a uniform and carry a club was ordered on duty last night, and this morning 1500 men are held in reserve. Police quarters look

LIKE AN ENORMOUS BIVOUAC.

Uniformed men are held in readiness to answer calls from any quarter. Squads of 15 or 20 policemen were dispatched early to guard the railroad depots and stables. Mounted men patrol Grand street and the route of the Dry Dock railroad from end to end to keep the route clear in case of any attempt made to run a car over the road as yesterday in order to save the company its charter.

THE MEN PEACEFUL.

Police Superintendent Murray is determined to suppress a repetition of yesterday's scenes. No trouble however is apprehended. The strikers preserve an attitude of quiet determination, awaiting the result of the conference now being held between the executive committee of the Empire association and the railroad. Commissioner O'Donnell, who arrived from Albany this morning, in answer to a dispatch demanding his presence. It will be followed by a meeting between the commissioner and representatives of the railroads that will decide the line of future action.

NEW YORK, March 5.—It is reported that every street car in Brooklyn will be stopped at 2 o'clock to-day. Employes of roads in that city now running, state that they have been ordered to go on a strike at that hour and to remain out until the demands of the men on the Dry Dock and Atlantic Avenue lines are granted.

THE FIRST CAR.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Car No. 196 of the Fortieth Avenue surface road was the first to reach the city hall this afternoon. It reached the stand at 2.20 o'clock and was covered with new brooms.

THE ELEVATED ROADS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The rumor that employes of the elevated roads would strike at noon has proved to be without foundation. At half-past 12 all trains were running as usual. Superintendent Haines says he does not believe the elevated railroad men will strike, as their doing so could be of no possible use to the surface railroad strikers.

ALBANY, March 5.—The railroad commissioners, who are now in different parts of the state, will go to New York to hold a meeting this morning because of the street railroad troubles.

WISE COUNSELS.

NEW YORK, March 5.—One of the leading spirits among the strikers said the men who committed the acts of violence yesterday are not connected with the strikers in any way. He said it was the intention of the men to protect the property of the railroads that had granted the demands of their men, and that a committee had been appointed by various lines to feed and water the horses in the different stables; that the strikers would drive a car over the roads of either or all of the lines which had come to terms made by the men, so that the charters of the roads would not be jeopardized.

A PRESS COMMENT.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The Times this morning in an editorial on the riots of yesterday says: "There is but one way of dealing with outbreaks like that of yesterday, and that is the prompt and vigorous way. The arrogant and lawless methods of labor organizations are becoming such a threat to invested capital and settled business that they are in danger of doing injury to the industrial interests of the country, and from that the laboring men will inevitably suffer most. When they confine themselves to peaceful and orderly methods they are capable of doing much good, as has been shown in several recent instances in this city, but the moment they transcend the bounds of such methods they become hostile to the very cause to which they profess to be devoted and enemies to society. It would be a sanitary lesson to them if every unlawful act were at once visited with the severest penalty. It is hoped that our authorities will wake up to their responsibility and have no more good natured palavering with riotous proceedings in the streets."

THE STRIKE ENDED.

At 2 p. m. crowds were gathered at the east side stables of the crosstown lines at Grand and Corlear streets. A messenger came running through the streets and delivered a message to the officials of the company. It was an official ratification that the strike was ended and the men were ready to resume work, and it was signed by the chairman of the executive committee. The stable doors were unbarred and thrown open. The crowd understood the meaning of this and cheered. Car No. 1 rolled out of the depot and was soon adorned with

NEW BROOMS AND FLAGS.

It started out amid demonstrations from the crowd. It was filled with friends of the strikers. Nobody thought of paying fare and all the way down to the postoffice there was an ovation. Strikers of Avenue B and Avenue D cars marched to the Fourteenth street stables at 1.30 p. m. and Inspector Byrnes and 200 men were there too. At 2.30 the doors were opened and the stable men and hostlers marched in, took off their coats and

WENT TO WORK.

Some non-union men who had been feeding the horses retired. It was 2.37 when a horse car of the Avenue D line drove out into the shouting crowd and rumbled along on its first trip. Car 77 of the Avenue B line soon followed and the normal order of things was soon restored. Car No. of the Third avenue line started at 2.45 and was attended all along the route by

SHOUTS AND CHEERS.

Car No. 16 on the Sixth avenue line was first over that road and this it did all other lines, as they one by one resumed, was attended by shouting crowds.

After the strike had ended many of the Brooklyn drivers and conductors presented themselves at the office of Mr. Richardson in that city, but that gentleman thought it not worth while to start until to-morrow. Obstructions placed on the tracks were removed, however, during the afternoon and about five o'clock the Fifth and Seventh avenue lines began running. They were followed before six o'clock by cars of all other lines and to-night street car travel of Brooklyn is restored to its ordinary condition.

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Still Striking.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The strike of the Bleecker street and Twenty-third street crosstown railroad employees continued to-day. The situation is unchanged. Everything is quiet around the depot. There is no possibility of a car being started from the depot before noon. Knots of men stood on the corner of Tenth avenue and in the vicinity of the Bleecker street stables and discussed the situation, but most of the men directly concerned assembled in their hall in West Thirty-fourth street. They say that employes of the Bleecker street line were not able to present their claims at the hearing before Commissioner O'Donnell yesterday. Some of the men, it is said, are obliged to work fifteen and sixteen hours a day and others have been discharged without any apparent cause. If a driver wants to take a lunch and he is one minute late another man is put on the car and the driver or conductor who is late has to run as a "tripper." It frequently occurs that in this way a man does not make more than sixty-six cents a day. The demand of the company $2.25 for 13 consecutive hours, and sufficient reason for discharge 45 minutes for dinner, and that those who now receive $1.37 per day be paid the sum of $2 per day. Another general "tie up" is threatened by the Empire association unless the company complies with their request before 2 o'clock to-day. The strikers say they have given the company the privilege of running a car over the route in order to retain its charter, but this the company denies. The police are stationed at the stable. Police Superintendent Murray this afternoon had a conference with police inspectors and captains and ordered a detail of 500 men to be concentrated at the Twenty-third street railroad depot about two o'clock. The superintendent with Police Inspector Steers and President French, of the police board, started for the depot in a coach.

NEW YORK, March 6, 3.30 p. m.—The strike on the Bleecker street line still continues, but the threatened general "tie up" has not occurred.

Crowds about the stables in Twenty-third street increased until at noon to-day the situation appeared threatening. Early in the afternoon a conference took place between the officers of the roads and a committee of strikers. No settlement was reached. Soon after it was determined by the officials to run a car over the Twenty-third street line. Inspectors Steers and Byrnes came to the scene, and reserves, 750 in number, were stationed on Twenty-third street from river to river, with a captain commanding at the crossing of each avenue. Mounted police patrolled the center of the street, and at 2 p. m. Superintendent Murray and Police Commissioner French drove to the stables. At 2.30 the car started on its trip amid hisses and yells and jeers by the strikers and their friends on the sidewalks. Chief of Police Murray and Inspector Steers marched in front of the car, which had as passengers reporters and representatives of the road. Following the car tramped 120 policemen, and after them carriages came, Jacob Sharp, Superintendent McLare and others of the road. At each avenue wagons and trucks were held in check until the procession had passed. The police rushed the throng at Tenth avenue for a riotous demonstration. The mob resisted and mounted police rode down the crowd until it fled. At Fourth avenue a committeeman of strikers tried to induce the driver of a Fourth avenue car to stop on the Twenty-third street track, and blackguarded him, but the committeeman was arrested. Drivers on the Third avenue line tried to push through and block the passage but they were held back and the guarded car passed. The crowd thickened as the east side tenement district was neared. At Second avenue, yells, hisses and groans drowned every other sound. A car of the Second avenue line was deserted on the track by the driver and passengers, but a policeman got ahead and drove it away. At Avenue C the crowd made a fruitless rush for the car. The East river terminus was reached at 3.10 p. m. and the car was at once started back. The crowd seemed more threatening than before. In every window of the tenements on either side women shrieked at the driver and police with curses and imprecations shrill. A policeman was struck by a stone hurled from the crowd. The police thereupon broke ranks and clubbed the crowd until it fled down Avenue A. At length the tenement district was passed and without further event of any moment the car reached the stables at four p. m. Then both sides again went into conference. At last an agreement was reached. The men will receive two dollars per day for twelve hours work, with forty minutes for dinner. Other differences are referred to arbitration, and the running of cars was resumed to-night.

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Knights of Labor Contest.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 6.—The trouble with operatives of the Texas & Pacific railroad has extended to Little Rock. This morning all the workmen at the St. Louis & Iron Mountain railway machine shops, over 300 in all, stopped work and business is at a standstill. The men are quiet and good order prevails.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—All Knights of Labor on the Gould system entering this city went out and struck this morning at 11. No particulars are known at present, but the strike is supposed to have been ordered by the central committee of Knights of Labor at the suggestion of the Texas assembly of that organization. Information from De Soto, Mo., is to the effect that the men at that point have all gone out.

STRIKE DECLARED.

SEDALIA, MO., March 6.—Employes of the Missouri Pacific and Missouri, Kansas & Texas railroad shops struck this morning at 11.30. Everything around the machine shops is in a state of chaos and it is impossible to ascertain the cause or extent of the strike. It is supposed, however, that the order came from Texas Knights of Labor. It is also reported that every man but one in the shops here belong to the Knights of Labor, but he too went with the others.

NINE THOUSAND OUT.

ST. LOUIS, [illegible], March 6.—There are nine thousand Knights of Labor in the strike on the Gould system.

NEW YORK, March 6.—Officers of the Missouri Pacific railroad in this city state that they have no news in regard to the strike of the Gould southwestern system further than that contained in Associated press dispatches. Jay Gould is not in the city.

CAUSE OF THE STRIKE.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Officers of the Missouri Pacific railroad are very reticent and positively decline to make any statement further than that they do not anticipate a possibility of supplying the places of the strikers. Master Workman McGarry, of this district assembly, refuses to state the direct cause of the difficulty, and is as reticent as the railroad officials. It is stated here, however, that the action of the Texas Pacific officials in discharging the foreman of the shops at Marshall, Texas, for activity in engaging in organizing the Knights of Labor at that place is the cause of the present trouble. Knights there objected to this action and refused to work for the company, which positively refused to reinstate the foreman. Matters remained in this state for some time, each remaining firm in their intention to defeat the other. To-day the general strike upon the entire system, ordered by the central committee of Knights, is the last move by the workmen to force the company to accede to their demands.

The order calling upon the Knights of Labor to strike on the Gould southwest system applies to shop men only and does not affect in the least the train men.

UNFAITHFUL KNIGHTS.

GALVESTON, March 6.—Knights of Labor at the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe freight depot, who refused to handle Mallory freight, were displaced this morning by colored laborers. At the Missouri Pacific yard very few Knights observed the boycott and none were discharged. Both companies have a number of colored men selected with a view of replacing the Knights as fast as the latter drop out. Such changes will be permanent. Rumors of an impending general strike of Knights throughout Texas are current and elsewhere in the state. Indications point to an understanding on the part of the Knights to quit work generally Monday morning on all roads carrying Mallory freight. There is considerable dissatisfaction in the ranks of local Knights, especially those employed in the great compress establishments.

EXTENT OF THE STRIKE.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—At 10 o'clock this morning an order was issued by the executive board of Knights of Labor of District Assembly 101, in session at Marshall, Texas, ordering a strike of machine shop men employed on the Missouri Pacific or Gould southwestern system of railroads. In compliance with the order the men struck at Sedalia, De Soto and St. Louis, and it is expected that like action will follow at various other points. Seven hundred men quit work at the Sedalia shops, 340 at the works at DeSoto and between 300 and 400 at shops in this city. The running force of the Gould system, including shopmen, trackmen and train men, is 18,000. Of these 9000 are claimed to be Knights of Labor, but up to this afternoon only those employed in the machine shops had struck. It is estimated at the present time that from 2500 to 3000 men have gone out, but it is thought probably that if the managers do not accede promptly to the demands of the strikers all the remaining Knights on the system will be ordered out.

ORIGIN OF THE TROUBLE.

The cause of the strike has been very difficult to get at, but the following statement is comprehensive and perhaps as accurate as has as yet been made: On the fifteenth of last month District Assembly 101, Knights of Labor, held a general business convention at Marshall, Texas. Among the delegates to that meeting was Mr. C. A. Hall, foreman of wood workers at the Texas Pacific car shops at Marshall. He had secured, it is alleged, leave of absence for the purpose of attending this convention from his immediate superior, Mr. J. A. Crosby, master car builder. This permission, it is said, was witnessed by [illegible] McGeary of St. Louis, and John Thornberg of De Soto, Mo., visiting Knights. The convention with Mr. Hall as delegate sat four days and on the 19th adjourned. At noon on that day Mr. Hall resumed his work as usual. On quitting his duty in the evening he received a note from Mr. Crosby stating that his services were no longer required, and it is said assigning as the cause of his discharge that he had been absent from his business without leave. The local grievance committee of Knights at once considered the matter. His reinstatement was demanded and refused. A strike was then ordered by this local committee and upon failure of the men to obey the order a meeting of the executive board of Knights was called. The executive board ratified the action of the local committee and issued a general order, upon which the men quit work at Fort Worth, Marshall and Dallas. This action of the executive board, it is claimed, was not so much in the interest of the one man, Hall, as the strike was for the principle involved. One year ago there was an agreement made between the Knights and managers of the system that no man should be discharged without due notice and investigation. This contract, the Knights contend, has been violated in this instance of Hall's discharge. The Texas Pacific railway is one of the five roads in the state of Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana which comprise the southwestern Gould system. The Knights of Labor employed on these five roads are under the immediate direction of District Assembly 101. When the local strike in Texas failed of the desired result the executive board of Knights of Labor of this southwestern system in session at Marshall and in communication with Receiver Brown and other officers of the Texas & Pacific railroad since March 1st when the first lot of men walked out, asked in adjustment of the trouble, but the reinstatement of Hall and some others who were subsequently discharged was refused. With this request the board gave notice that refusal to comply would be followed by a strike on the Gould system. The railroad refusing to do as desired, the to-day the executive board gave the word for a general strike. When Master Mechanic Barnett was informed by the committee that the order had been issued and that the men in his shop would go out immediately, he asked the men if they were dissatisfied with anything or if they had any grievance, but their only reply was, "We have been ordered to quit work and leave the shop;" and they obeyed the order at once. About 250 men were employed in the shop. At the office of the yard superintendent it was ascertained that some trouble was anticipated in handling the engines. Locomotives are fired and made ready for the [illegible] not molested by engineers or firemen until ready to go out. It was thought probable that if the strike continued the engines would have to be run into the round houses of other roads, as was done during the last strike on the Gould system, and have them got ready for work in that way.

IDLENESS AT PARSONS.

PARSONS, KS., March 6.—All men employed in the Missouri Pacific shops at this place struck to-day and freight trains are not permitted to run. The cause of the strike is said to be a violation by the Missouri Pacific of an agreement entered into last fall, and the Knights of Labor have several other grievances which were not made public. No disturbance is anticipated.

SITUATION AT FORT WORTH.

FORT WORTH, TEX., March 6.—The situation in connection with the strikers is worse here. The executive board of District No. 78 was in session from 2 o'clock to-night, and among the first things done was ordering a strike of all Knights of Labor on the Missouri Pacific, Texas & Pacific and International and Great Northern roads. At 4 o'clock the strike was to go into effect, and the executive committee in a meeting with six hundred enthusiastic Knights began to receive telegrams at 6 o'clock as to how it was going on. Place after place was heard from and all of the same tenor: "We are out." Cheer after cheer greeted the reading of these telegrams. The Texas Pacific yards here are now nearly blocked. Twenty-one locomotives and over 400 cars of freight are side tracked.

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Strike at South Bend.

SOUTH BEND, IND., March 6.—This afternoon at two o'clock, by preconcerted arrangement, 1,000 men employed in the wagon and carriage factories of Studebaker Bros. laid down their tools and left the shops. The men sent a committee to the president of the factory three weeks ago, asking an advance of 25 per cent in wages for all the men. This could not be done, but an arrangement was made to have a committee go through the shop and regulate the wages. This has been progressing for several hours. It is expected that the shops will be closed. Those who belonged to the Knights of Labor marched down together to the hall and went into secret session. Nothing can be learned of what transpired there. The feeling of the men who went out is that matters may be amicably adjusted. They are all quiet and conducting themselves with moderation. They declare that there shall be no violence and will themselves prevent it should any be attempted.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Referring to the strike this afternoon of over 1,000 men employed by Studebaker Bros., wagon manufacturers of South Bend, Ind., Mr. P. E. Studebaker, treasurer of the firm, said to an Associated press reporter to-night, "When our men discharge themselves they do what we never did by them. Our works have been in operation for 34 years and have never shut down except on legal holidays and for repairs. We have never asked our men to work half time, always having believed it better policy to pay a dollar and a half for a day's work than to pay a dollar for half a day's work. We do not anticipate any serious trouble. A few men have decided to demand an advance of 25 per cent and have succeeded in inducing those inclined to be satisfied to go out with them. They hold a meeting to-night and may conclude to return Monday morning. The employes sent a committee to the firm last Monday, making the demand mentioned. The firm declined to grant the demand but promised to review the situation personally with their superintendents and endeavor to adjust the matter satisfactorily.

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Knights Locked Out.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Yerkes & Plumb, manufacturers of edge tools in Frankford, this morning locked out all their employes as the initial step in a contest with the Knights of Labor. The firm made objections to the men joining the Knights, and on Saturday posted up a notice requiring all the men to renounce that organization. This morning a committee of employes counseled with the firm, and the trouble was thought to be ended, but subsequently the proprietors changed their minds and shut down. The firm say they will close the works before they will submit to interference of the organization. The men held a meeting this afternoon, but no action was taken.

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A Carpenters' Strike.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Four thousand members of the United Order of American Joiners and the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners stopped work here to-day. Journeymen complain of low wages paid, at the rate of $2 per day of ten hours, the rate for first class workmen being $3.50, which very few receive on the plea that they are not first class. The strikers now demand that the average wages paid to journeymen shall be $3.50 per day of nine hours each for five days and eight hours Saturday. Six hundred shops are affected by the movement, and at noon 86 bosses had agreed to the demands as presented. Men in these shops will at once resume work. The men are confident of carrying their point, as nearly all the larger shops have given in. About 1,200 men will resume work to-day.

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Shutting off the Heat.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The strike of engineers of the New York Steam Heating company continues. This morning the coal bins were nearly empty and the company sent word to the United States offices and postoffice that they could not perform their contract to furnish heat to the various departments unless perfect protection was offered by the authorities. The message was referred to Superintendent Murray, who ordered Captains Gastlin and Berghold to furnish all necessary police. The company had five boat loads of coal at Pier 3, North river, which the longshoremen refused to handle. Police were placed along the route from the dock to the company's structure and numbers were employed to handle and cart the coal. The Brotherhood of Engineers have issued orders, it is understood, that no member shall haul coal for the Steam Heating company.

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Lynching in New Jersey.

EATONTOWN, N. J., March 6.—Sam Johnson, a negro aged sixty-five, was lynched last night for assaulting and outraging the nine-year-old daughter of Henry Herbert. The young woman was returning home in the evening about dusk. About a mile out of town she passed the negro. He turned and struck her a severe blow on the head with an axe which he carried. He then brutally outraged her and left her unconscious in the road. She was discovered half an hour later and taken to her home near by. The neighborhood was soon aroused and every able-bodied man in the vicinity turned out to hunt for the villain. He ran to the woods and then ventured to go to his home in South Eatontown, where he has a wife and four grown children. The White boys, two active and strong young men of Eatontown went to his home about 9 o'clock last night. After a severe struggle they bound the negro and proceeded toward the town jail in Eatontown. While on the way they were met by a crowd of citizens who could barely be kept from killing him then and there, but his captors succeeded in locking him up, though not until he had been terribly beaten by clubs. Later he was taken from the jail and hanged to the grating over the jail door.

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A Fire Disaster.

NEW YORK, March 8.—When flames on the Monarch line dock were discovered at 2 o'clock this morning all the firemen in Jersey City and Hoboken were summoned to the scene. It soon became evident that they could not handle the fire, so assistance was asked from this city. The large iron steamer Egyptian Monarch was on fire before tugs could get her away from the burning dock. The flames were so furious that the firemen had no chance to subdue them. The heat too was so intense that the workers could get nowhere near her, and after her masts and spars were consumed the flames made their way into her cabins first, then to her hold, where they caught what was there of her cargo and in a short while she was a raging furnace of flame that heated her sides to a white heat and made her hull at the water line throw off clouds of steam caused by the heat within. There will be a loss on the ship of about $100,000, and later estimates place the loss on freight, which is total at about $250,000. The superintendent of the Monarch line dock said that just before the fire started an explosion was heard, and it was his opinion that the shock was among the freight that had been discharged by the Egyptian Monarch, supposed to have been by dynamite or an infernal machine which the superintendent avers was possibly placed among the freight while the steamer was laying at her dock in London previous to sailing for this country. The Lydian Monarch also took fire but was hauled out into the stream before damage was done. The milk depot of the Erie road was also destroyed, entailing a loss of about $25,000. The Monarch line dock was entirely consumed. The total loss is estimated at half a million.

LATER—The damage to the steamship Egyptian Monarch is now found not to be so great as at first supposed. Agents of the Monarch line placed the damage at $50,000 and on cargo $75,000. This will reduce the total losses by the fire to about $300,000. [illegible] of the Monarch line make the following statement: The outward cargo of the Egyptian Monarch was not injured by the fire and she will sail to-morrow. Her inward cargo that remained on the dock is totally destroyed. The Lydian Monarch's cargo is uninjured. Outward business of the line is being transacted as usual.

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Cutting Rates.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6.—Limited tickets underwent another decided cut this morning. The following open rates are made at all roads: Chicago $20, New York [illegible], Boston $37. Round-trip tickets to New York allowing thirty days stop over were sold this morning at $92.75; similar tickets to Chicago $62.50.

LOS ANGELES, March 6.—Excitement in the passenger rate war here was intensified when it was announced that the A., T. & S. F. and Southern Pacific were cutting into one another with the fiercest ardor. [illegible] ruling are: Limited to Kansas City and Chicago $8, New York $20. Emigrant tickets are sold a dollar or two less. Much business is being done.

The Southern Pacific kept down its rates until they reached one dollar to Kansas City and Chicago $7 for limited tickets. After quite a number of tickets were sold at these rates prices were advanced to those maintained by agents of the A., T. & S. F. system, viz: Kansas City, limited, $10; emigrant, $8; Chicago, limited, $15; emigrant, $13; New York, limited, $25; emigrant, $25.

NEW YORK, March 6.—It is stated by well informed persons that negotiations are in progress among transcontinental lines looking to a settlement of their war in the near future, that peace may be expected about March 15th. Cutting in the meantime continues, rates to-day being 75 and 50 cents per 100 pounds from New York to San Francisco. There seems little likelihood of lower passenger rates.

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Murray's Vetoes.

SALT LAKE, March 8.—Fred A. Cooper, convicted of unlawful cohabitation, refused to pledge obedience to the law and to-day was sentenced to six months imprisonment and $300 fine.

Eight vetoes were sent to the legislature to-day by the governor. One veto was of the apportionment bill which undertook to legislate out of existence the only district returning a gentile to the legislature by dividing its area and throwing a large Mormon population into each part. Another vetoed the proposed amendment to the Ogden charter which referred the punishment of sexual crimes to the city. The governor holds that laws should be enacted for the territory so that crimes against sexual relations shall be punishable in the courts instead of before police justices, and be reached wherever committed, whether in city limits or not. At present no such law exists but should be enacted. The other vetoes cover minor points.

* * *

The Powers Assent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 8.—All the powers have given their assent to the Roumelian agreement as modified by Russia. The original agreement stands except that the clause relating to a military alliance between Turkey and Bulgaria has been eliminated, and that the title "Prince of Bulgaria" has been inserted in place of "Prince Alexander." The agreement is being drafted and will soon be submitted to the conference.

* * *

Swan Arrested.

DENVER, March 6.—At the instance of Andrew Kennedy, Justice Jeffries to-day issued a warrant for the arrest of Police Captain Swan, charging him with murder in the shooting of John Fitzgerald several days ago. Swan was held in $3,000 bail until next Tuesday, which he promptly furnished.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Wilson Contributes to the Controversy on Senate Rights.

Another of Commissioner Sparks' Decisions Reversed.

Eads' Ship Railway Bill Discussed in Committee.

Senator Pugh's Argument in Support of the President.

Senator Edmunds Makes His Argument on Senate Rights.

Sparks Again Reversed.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretary Lamar has rendered a decision reversing Commissioner Sparks' decision denying an application for the survey of the Trealones grant in Arizona territory, upon a deposit covering the expense therefor by claimant. The secretary directs that preliminary survey be made of ten square leagues of land lying along the San Pedro river. The decision is based upon the ground that preliminary survey of an unconfirmed private land claim in Arizona is an incident to the report of the surveyor general, and there being no appropriation for that purpose there can be no objection to such a deposit being made, as the claimant is required finally to reimburse the government for such an expense. In this case Commissioner Sparks refused an appeal from his decision, and it was taken to the secretary on certiorari. The case was argued before Assistant Secretary Jenks by ex-Assistant Land Commissioner Harrison.

Chinese Immigration

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The house committee on foreign affairs to-day further discussed the Morrow bill to suspend for twenty years the operation of the Burlingame Chinese treaty. Rice, republican member of the sub-committee to which the bill was referred, presented a minority report adversely to adoption of the measure, and it was considered in connection with the majority report in favor of the bill prepared by Messrs. Cox and McCreary. But final action was deferred.

Eads' Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The senate committee on commerce further considered Eads' ship railway bill this morning but did not reach the point of action. Several amendments to the Vest bill are pending, designed to make it to conform to the house bill. It is also proposed to make the passage of ten vessels instead of one the test on completion.

Senator Miller's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, March, 11.—During executive session to-day the senate adopted a resolution inviting the house of representatives, the president, cabinet, supreme court and foreign legations to be present on Saturday at the funeral of Senator Miller.

Civil Service Reform

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The session of the house committee on civil service reform to-day was principally consumed in the discussion of the report prepared by Mr. Pulitzer adverse to the repeal of the civil service laws. Stone of Missouri filed a minority report which was agreed to by all the other members, and was subsequently laid before the house. It is as follows:

Your committee find this bill instead of either improving or enlarging the scope of the present law, simply provides for unconditional and absolute repeal. They report adversely and ask that the bill lie upon the table for the following further reasons:

First, The principle of divorcing subordinate offices of the government from politics and elections and making the tenure of office depend upon, not party service, but moral and good behavior is a good one.

Second, The present law has not been on the statute books long enough to have had full and complete trial. If for no other reason than this the committee will oppose any measure providing for absolute repeal.

Third, No reason or information has been presented to this committee to justify unconstitutional repeal of the present law. It may perhaps need improvement, but the remedy is amendment, not total repeal.

XLIX Congress

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Under the head of unfinished business the senate took up the resolutions reported by Edmunds from the judiciary committee. These resolutions among other things condemn the attorney general for refusing to transmit to the senate papers called for by the senate, and declare that refusal to be a violation by the attorney general of his official duty and subversive of the fundamental principles of government and good administration. The resolutions also condemn the discharge from government service of ex-union soldiers.

As the resolutions were read by the chief clerk most absolute silence prevailed on the floor and in the galleries, crowded to apparent discomfort, many persons being compelled to stand. This was notably true of the reserved galleries to which admission is only permitted by cards from senators. Many gentlemen and not a few ladies, though early in attendance, failed to find vacant seats.

Edmunds made an exhaustive argument in support of the majority report. He proceeded to the case in question, that of the attorney for the southern district of Alabama. He read the formal order of suspension of Duskin and of the nomination of Burnett to succeed Duskin. He also read the resolution of the senate calling for papers on file relating to the administration of the office by Duskin and the letter of attorney general refusing these papers, and stating that the refusal was by direction of the president. He maintained that the act of the president did not remove Duskin but simply withheld from him the duties and emoluments of the office pending decision of the matter by the senate; that when the nomination of Burnett was sent to the senate Duskin was attorney for Alabama, and the proposition was that he should be removed. Mr. Edmunds contended that had the senate been a jury it would have been its duty to find out how Duskin had administered his office. Mr. Edmunds then entered upon a long discussion of the circumstances of the case, already made public.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Edmunds said: Suppose some president two or three years ago, when we appropriated one or two hundred thousand dollars for contingent expenses of the department, just preceding an election should have turned into the treasury a lump voucher for that whole amount. Suppose that at the next meeting of the senate and house of representatives they should be of the opinion that as security of good government and as a guard against any corruption or improper use of that money it was necessary that they should know what became of it. Would it be within the power of the secretary of state or president of the United States to say no? If so, we had better be extremely careful hereafter as to how much money we put into the contingent fund for foreign intercourse. Improvement in public methods so far as we had yet gone would seem to be chiefly and most conspicuously suppression and concealment of public papers, with the best intentions undoubtedly, but Mr. Edmunds would repeat that for the first time in forty years or more, so far as he had been able to discover, had either house of congress failed to get information it had asked from the public departments of the government. Why, in respect of this very instance, which illustrates the importance of standing up for this right of good government, when this resolution was sent to the attorney general there was pending in another branch of congress a bill providing for a deficiency of about $155,000 in the department of justice for fees of jurors and witnesses, and there was there without doubt a letter of the attorney general stating that there must be added for this current fiscal year ending on the 15th of June next, a year covering twelve months of purely democratic control, a deficiency of $185,000. If the case of Duskin was fairly illustrative of the circumstances of all district attorneys and marshals of the United States, everything that went to make up the anatomy of the administration of justice, then we have drawn in the question what has become of the money that was appropriated at the regular session to carry on the administration of justice throughout the department of justice in the United States. Duskin was one of the persons who were to draw upon that fund in that district. He was the very person whose agency more than any other man would go to an economical or an extravagant, a just or an unjust, expenditure of public money. Could we not know anything about it? Take the other sixty or seventy districts in the United States, if it were denied to us as to Duskin it must be denied to Dorsheimer and to Henry (marshal of Vermont), and every other marshal, every other district attorney. What then were we to do if we had passed this resolution while we were acting in a legislative way? As if there were any difference in the powers of the senate whether sitting in open or with closed doors. If we had sent precisely this resolution and applied it to all the districts in the United States; if the attorney general and president were right now they would be right then in saying: "No we can give you no information because if we do you may be able to know the reasons why so many of these marshals and district attorneys have been suspended, and that is purely within the power of the president of the United States." That was the logic of our good friends, the minority of the committee, [illegible] the president of the United States, who with courage [illegible] interpreted his supporters' [illegible] report of the minority of the committee before the senate had even considered it. Was it possible to carry on the government in that way? He (Edmunds) thought not. In conclusion Mr. Edmunds said it did not seem to him that the senate could not get the papers on the ground that the statute on the subject had become obsolete or gone into a state of "innocuous desuetude." [Laughter.] The president himself had sent the senate 643 instances in obedience to that law, 643 nominations made under it, and Mr. Edmunds therefore took it that the law was still in force. Mr. Pugh obtained the floor and the senate went into executive session and soon adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—During the transaction of routine morning business and presentation of reports from committees, Blackburn said: "Mr. President, I am directed by the committee on naval affairs to report favorably the nomination which I send to the desk."

"What is that?" said Harris, "a nomination."

Sherman's breath seemed to have been taken away. After a moment's hesitation he said in something of an undertone, "It will be withdrawn."

Blackburn begged pardon of the chair.

The chair laid before the senate Logan's resolution offered yesterday to refer to the committee on rules for investigation the letter of Eads denying that he (Eads) had any representatives on the floor of the senate. The matter went over in Logan's absence.

The Iowa land grant forfeiture bill was taken up. The amendment offered by McMillan yesterday was rejected after some debate.

The chair laid before the senate a letter of the sergeant-at-arms transmitting a list of such private secretaries of senators as had not been reported to the senate in accordance with the recent resolution. The letter was read.

Riddleberger called for a reading of the list also, and it was read.

Riddleberger then called up the Eads matter, and said he found in the Record a letter from Eads addressed to the senator from Illinois (Logan). He would like to know how the senator got the letter in the Record.

Logan said he had nothing to do with getting it into the Record.

Riddleberger said he could load down the Record with letters criticizing senators, especially during the presidential campaign, but he had not done it. Eads could not charge him (Riddleberger) with a falsehood, and put it on the congressional records, but the senator could take the Eads letter and make it of his own remarks, and as the letter appeared in connection with Logan's remarks, he (Riddleberger) meant to answer it as such.

Pugh related facts connected with the Duskin case and said the senate resolution did not call for public or official documents, but for private documents and papers relating exclusively to official acts of the president in the suspension of Duskin as district attorney. Yet the refusal of the attorney general five weeks after the expiration of his term of office to send in private documents relating to the suspension of Duskin was criticized in the resolution of the majority as an act so characterized as to be sufficient ground for instant impeachment. As to the relation between the president and his cabinet officers, Pugh quoted from one of Edmunds' speeches on the tenure of office act showing that Edmunds held a cabinet officer should be a gentleman personally agreeable to the president, being one of his confidential advisers. Yet the senate was asked to pass a resolution concerning the attorney general for obeying the president, whose adviser he was.

After speaking in refutation of various other points made by Edmunds, Pugh called the attention of the senate to the expediency and practicability of such a power being exercised by the senate. He read from the report of the minority as bearing upon the point a portion of an extract from the message of President Grant in 1876, calling attention to embarrassments likely to arise from leaving on the statute books the tenure of office act, and asking what faith the president could put in subordinates forced upon him and how such officials would be likely to serve in the administration, knowing that he had no faith in him. In conclusion Pugh said his object had been to define the character of this conflict of authority between the president and the senate and to fortify the view that had always been taken by the democratic party and to fortify it by authorities. Cleveland had no fear of an appeal to the people.

Mr. Wilson of Iowa was recognized by the chair, but upon the suggestion of Senator Allison consented that pending business should be temporarily laid aside in order that the senate might proceed to consider the urgent deficiency bill, which was then taken up and an amendment recommended by the committee on appropriations was agreed to appropriating $30,000 to defray the expenses of General Grant's funeral. The item of deficiency in the department of justice gave rise to some debate.

Mr. Edmunds, Mr. Ingalls and Plumb commented on the fact that the deficiency was greater than under the republican administration.

Mr. Voorhees, Mr. Beck, Mr. Cockrell and Mr. Call defended the present administration, and insisted that extraordinary expenditures were necessary in connection with the execution of the laws in Utah.

Mr. Teller said the reason why deficiency bills came before congress at all was because congress did not do its duty in making appropriations in the first place.

Mr. Beck wanted the bill held over until to-morrow, so that he might look into it, but the majority of the senators wanted it passed at once and it was accordingly passed.

The senate then adjourned, leaving the Edmunds resolution unfinished business for 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon, Wilson of Iowa having the floor.

The senate committee on foreign relations to-day passed suitable resolutions regarding the death of its chairman, Gen. John F. Miller, and sent a letter of condolence to Mrs. Miller.

HOUSE.

On behalf of the committee on labor Mr. James, of New York, called up the bill to prohibit any officer, servant or agent of the government to hire or contract out labor of prisoners incarcerated for violating laws of the United States.

The bill was passed: yeas 249, nays 2.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Townsend, of Illinois, in the chair, on the Indian appropriation bill. Pending discussion the committee rose and the house adjourned.

The committee on naval affairs reported a bill to increase the naval establishment. Committee of the whole.

Henley of California, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill granting to the state of California five per cent of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands in that state. Committee of the whole.

Pulitzer, from the committee on civil service reform, reported adversely the Seney bill to repeal the civil service law.

Stone of Missouri asked that the bill be placed on the calendar and that he have leave to file a minority report.

Rogers from the committee on Pacific railroads reported a bill requiring the Northern Pacific railroad to pay the cost of surveying its lands. House calendar.

Rogers, of Arkansas, from the committee on Pacific railroads, reported a bill requiring the Northern Pacific Railroad company to pay the cost of surveying its lands. House calendar.

The morning hour having expired, pending action the house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Townsend of Illinois in the chair, on the Indian appropriation bill.

Perkins, of Kansas, said the Indian industrial schools had accomplished marvels in the education of Indian children.

Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan said the Indians should be taught the gospel of self-support.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois said that congress voted more money for the subsistence of Indians than common laborers could earn in New York or Chicago. He wished that the Indians were being civilized, but the fact was that they were being pauperized, so far under present policy. When the government took from the Indian his wild nature it took from him what little manhood he had and made a pauper of him. If the gentlemen thought that the educational system which had been established had affected in the least the moral tone of the Indians they were very much mistaken. The Indian did not want to be educated. Education was not fashionable with him. His remedy was to modify the treaties so as to grant land in severalty to the Indians and open the remainder of the reservations to settlement. He would make the Indians' land inalienable for a certain length of time and would protect them in their property. In his opinion, the man who still favored this reservation system was rendering the future Indian to certain destruction. He then went on to criticize the president for failure to obey the acts of congress authorizing him to appoint a committee to negotiate for opening up the Oklahoma and strip. The president's attention, he said, had been called time and again to this law and time and again he refused to take action. He had sent an army to put the poor settlers out of Oklahoma, but he had allowed cattle kings to hold seven million acres which the law said he should have freed to open to settlement. An executive that had the courage to put squatters out of Oklahoma ought to have had courage and nerve to put half a dozen cattle men out of it. There was no apology for the president's action. He was not here to say that the president was controlled by this or that motive. It was not necessary. The law itself and the president's action was a more severe criticism of the president than he could make if he had the most bitter tongue of the most bitter man that lived on the face of the earth.

Mr. Holman suggested that the last secretary of the interior had given quasi approval to leases of land to cattlemen.

Cannon replied that to hide behind the petticoats of the last administration was no excuse for the failure of this administration to carry out the law.

Pending further discussion the committee rose and the house adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The chair laid before the senate a letter from the secretary of the treasury transmitting in response to the recent senate resolution information as to the expense incurred by the United States in behalf of the territory of Utah since the passage of the act of June 23d, 1874; also from the same officer, in like response, transmitting information of claims by government workmen under the eight hour law. The papers were appropriately referred.

Senator Evarts to-day presented in open session a petition from lawyers of Albany for the confirmation of J. C. Matthews, colored nominee for recorder of deeds. This is an executive matter. The chair looked surprised but said nothing.

Among the petitions presented and referred was one by Jones, of Nevada, from the National Bimetallic Coinage association, and as its subject matter he said was of transcendent importance to the industries of the country, he would ask unanimous consent to submit observations on it. Unanimous consent having been obtained, Jones addressed the senate on [illegible] showing in a striking light the disastrous effects of the silver products of the United States on the competition of India. The extraordinary rapid development and expansion of the resources of India since 1873, Jones said, was the direct result of its use of silver money, and instead of that country being held to us as a warning it should be taken as an example to guide us.

Morrill asked Jones whether the reason for the depression of the wheat growth in Great Britain was not that the importer of that cereal could buy Indian rupees for one shilling and sixpence and then pass his rupees in India for two shillings.

Jones admitted that that affected the price, but said the reason why the rupee could be bought at one shilling and six pence was that annuitants, those who had fixed incomes, desiring to increase the value of the money which they received, entered into a conspiracy to destroy silver as money, to take away from it its principal use, to deny it its royal privilege of coinage, and in that way from 1873 down had succeeded in reducing the rupee from two shillings to one shilling and six pence. For one hundred years, Jones continued, France alone had maintained the parity of silver with gold on a ratio of 15½ to one. If that relation existed to-day it would be utterly impossible for the Indies to ship a bale of cotton to the western world. Let the United States undo the wrong it did in 1873. Let it again coin silver. From the large amount of paper money in the world we all know that there was not nearly enough silver to meet the monetary wants of the world. Let the United States commit. This would put the rupee at two shillings, and it would be impossible that Indian competition could affect the wheat grower, the wool grower or the cotton planter of the United States.

Teller said the price of wheat in Liverpool during November had been within half a cent a bushel of the price in Chicago.

The chair suggested that the debate was allowed only by unanimous consent, and objection being made the matter was dropped.

Hawley from the committee on civil service reported adversely the Vance bill for repeal of the civil service law. The bill was placed on the calendar.

Logan from the minority of the committee on military affairs submitted its views on the Fitz John Porter bill, which is the same presented by the minority in the last congress with the addition of Logan's letter in reply to Grant's article in the North American Review justifying the conduct of Porter.

The bill for forfeiture of part of the lands granted the state of Iowa to aid in the construction of railroads was debated and laid over till to-morrow.

The chair then laid before the senate resolutions reported from the judiciary committee as to the right of the senate to papers on file in the departments, and Wilson addressed the senate in support of the resolutions reported by the majority of the committee. Wilson's argument reviewed the president's actions since the election, laying particular stress on the president's public utterances on the subject of civil service reform. The speaker wove these utterances and his own estimate of the manner in which Mr. Cleveland had lived up to them into a web, which was the main point of his arraignment of the executive on this question. Wilson said in conclusion that the present administration has been engaged in a "comedy of errors," and its position in the light of all that has been promised was not a little discouraging.

Senator Stanford introduced suitable resolutions regarding the death of Senator Miller, which were adopted and after executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The committee on judiciary reported back adversely the resolution directing the committee to inquire into the right of the United States to cancel patents for inventions and discoveries. Laid on the table.

Parker of New York obtained leave to file a minority report.

In committee of the whole Weaver quoted from the report of the superintendent of Indian schools to show that at the Shelocco school there was no law available to protect the school from incursions of Indians or raids of cowboys. Cattle men graze their herds on the school farm and defied anyone who attempted to interfere with them. A race course has been laid on the school farm and horse racing and whisky selling had been introduced, and it was safe to say that more drunkenness could be seen at that school than at all agencies in Indian territory. If this were true of the schools generally then he pronounced the industrial school a farce and shame and a blot upon our civilization. He then went on to advocate the opening to settlement of Oklahoma and Cherokee strips and the reservation to the southwest of Oklahoma.

After quite a lengthy debate on the political features of the Oklahoma question and on the cattle syndicate Mr. Weaver went on to advocate the passage of his Oklahoma bill, and on the conclusion of his remarks Mr. Cutcheon of Michigan criticized the present administration for failure to appoint an Oklahoma commission, declaring that the explanation assigned for this failure was an explanation that didn't explain.

Mr. Peel and Mr. Rogers of Arkansas defended the administration.

Pending further discussion the committee rose.

On motion of Mr. Morrow of California a resolution was adopted authorizing the appointment of a committee of seven members to join a similar committee on the part of the senate as an escort for the remains of the late Senator John F. Miller from Washington to California.

The house then adjourned.

Murray and the Mormons.

SALT LAKE, March 11.—The following resolutions were to-day adopted by the Utah legislature, occasioned by Governor Murray's veto of the general appropriation bill yesterday:

WHEREAS, All laws in force in this territory have been so passed by the said legislative assembly, have been so approved by the governor and have been so forwarded to congress and have not been disapproved; and

WHEREAS, Under our political system the right to pass upon the constitutionality of any law in this territory is vested in the judicial and not in the executive authority; and

WHEREAS, The officers to whom his excellency refers in his said veto message as "holding over unlawfully and long after the expiration of their terms under an illegal statute and by an election void in itself," were only commissioned by his excellency Governor Eli H. Murray in accordance with the law passed as prescribed in the organic act by the legislature, selected as therein provided for, and said law was duly approved by the governor and was not disapproved by congress and has been declared valid by a competent court. Said law was not therefore void, said election was not illegal, nor did said officers unlawfully hold over. Therefore be it

Resolved, by the council and house of representatives of the legislative assembly of the territory of Utah, that the refusal of his excellency to sign the bill because of his opinion concerning the official status of the auditor and treasurer is only a pretext instead of a reason; that he has made of the absolute veto power vested in him an engine of oppression, partisanship and malice; that in giving official [illegible] regularly enacted and approved laws of Utah are acts of nullification, Eli H. Murray openly and wilfully insults the patriotism of the various legislative assemblies of this territory by whom these laws were passed; that he openly, defiantly and for revolutionary purposes insults that patriotism of the good people of this territory by whom said legislative assemblies were elected and whose representatives we are; and lastly, that he wilfully and deliberately insulted the intelligence, patriotism and devotion to duty of his predecessors in office, who while possessing the absolute veto, and being equal in authority to him, the said Eli H. Murray, and equally responsible with the legislative assembly, have given their final approval of said laws; and be it further

Resolved, That the said statements of the said governor of Utah territory, "when analyzed in their very bones and in the lineaments of their every feature," are found to be wilful, studied and deliberate misrepresentations, fabricated for the purpose of arousing congress and the people of the United States to bitter and unrelenting hostility to the people of this territory and of promoting thereby such hostile legislation as would ultimately destroy every vestige of liberty and republican government in the territory of Utah. The unhallowed purpose which he seeks by such statements as these to promote, his public utterances and career in this territory have clearly demonstrated to be his chief aim and desire ever since his appointment to the executive chair, and that his present attitude in withholding his signature to needed laws and thereby obstructing the demands of legislation with nothing but railing accusations instead of sound reasons for his executive disapproval places him in the position of an obstructionist, a nullifier and an arrogant and defiant opponent of the legal and constitutional demand of a liberty-loving, loyal and much-abused people, whose best interests it should be his highest aim to promote and whose constitutional rights he has sworn to maintain; and be it further

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of both houses of this assembly.

Bowen's Speech

DENVER, March 10.—A special to the News from Washington says: Newspaper comments on Bowen's speech are favorable. The Republican says that it was one of the ablest speeches ever delivered in the senate on financial question, that it is an analytical review, sharp as a surgeon's knife and cannot be answered by sneers. Coming from an unexpected source and at a propitious time the speech will prove a most able contribution to financial history.

The *Post*, anti-silver, says the style was characteristic of the author, original, eccentric, but sometimes even so captivating that the speech gave him a rank as a debater which few persons expected him to assume, and established him in the status of a really formidable actor in the pending controversy.

Thursday's Blizzard.

DENVER, March 11.—A severe snow and wind storm struck Denver late last night and lasted until noon to-day. About fifteen inches of snow fell, drifting in many places three to four feet deep. The weather was not extremely cold. Mountain travel is not greatly interfered with. Eastern roads are behind from two to seven hours, being delayed between here and Hugo, where the snow filled cuts in many places from five to seven feet deep. All trains leave for the east to-night and expect to be running on schedule time to-morrow.

Violence in Texas.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—A special from Fort Worth, Texas, to the Post-Dispatch states that the first trouble there between knights and non-knights occurred this morning when the new men employed by the railroad to run its engines were attacked while performing their duty and forced to vacate their cabs. The strikers then killed the engines. Quiet now prevails, but it is thought there that this is the beginning of serious trouble.

A Mother's Claim.

DENVER, March 11.—The Times gives an account of a case to-day wherein Maria J. Newman makes application for a writ of habeas corpus to be served on officers of the Denver Orphan's home for surrender to her of her child, now there under the name of Grover Hill. It is claimed that the child is the illegitimate offspring of Maria Newman and a Colorado land office official.

Arrest for Murder.

DENVER, March 11.—Policeman Rust arrested Jose Reise at the Union depot Saturday evening. Reise is charged with the murder of Franz Toucer at Aspen about February 10th. The arrest has been kept secret by the officers until to-day.

The Railroad War.

ST. PAUL, March 11.—The Northern Pacific to-day announced a rate of sixty-five cents per hundred pounds regardless of classification on all freight between Chicago and Portland. This is to prevent freight going by way of San Francisco to Portland.

Blown In.

DENVER, March 11.—The Aspen smelter, that has been idle several months past, blew in to-day. Fifty men are employed and others will be taken on soon.

Swain Acquitted.

DENVER, March 11.—Police Captain Swain after a two days trial was this evening acquitted before Justice Cherry of killing John Fitzgerald.

Advance Conceded.

PITTSBURG, March 9.—Miners at Latrobe, Pa., who struck yesterday for an increase of 15 per cent, resumed work to-day, the company conceding the advance.

Advancing Wages.

PITTSBURG, March 11.—Two hundred and fifty employes of McIntosh, Hemphill & Co., foundry men, have been notified of an advance in their wages of from 5 to 15 per cent, to take effect April 5th. The action of the firm was a surprise to the men, no demands for an increase having been made. It is expected that other foundry men in this city will follow this example.

Ruined by Gambling.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 10.—A Daily News Vincennes, Ind., special says: "Examination of the books concluded this forenoon shows an approximate shortage against County Treasurer Hollingsworth of $78,000. Everybody is dumfounded and mortified at the disclosures. Hollingsworth was a prosperous and wealthy farmer when he took possession of the treasurer's office. What he has done with this sum of money puzzles everybody. The conjecture is that it has been squandered in margin gambling.

On the Texas Pacific.

DALLAS, Texas, March 11.—United States Marshal Jackman telegraphs to Receiver Brown from Big Springs that everything is quiet there and that traffic is open. Twenty-five mechanics brought from New Orleans were sent to Big Springs last night to take the place of strikers. Freight trains are now moving. Receiver Brown received a letter last night from engineers on the "T. C." division of the Texas Pacific road, stating that they desired to correct the report that they had refused to go out on their engines, and declaring that they held themselves in readiness to respond to the orders of the receiver and were not supporting the strikers. To this message Receiver Brown replied saying: "I was prepared to receive just such manly and frank telegrams, for I have regarded you all the time as entirely faithful to your duties to the railway. You will not be compelled to relinquish your posts. You shall have ample protection from the United States courts, through the marshals and deputy marshals, and through more potent influence if it becomes necessary."

A Steamer Blown Up.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 11.—The steamer Ike Bonham blew up to-day eleven miles below this city. The mate, Wm. Stauber, and several negroes were killed and the pilot, Ed McElroy, Engineer Charles Gerald and a number of deckhands were severely wounded. No further particulars have been received.

A Bank in Trouble

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 11.—The Dime Savings bank in this city is in trouble. The doors were closed this morning by order of the secretary of state. Directors of the bank are now in session. They refuse to give any information as to what the trouble is. Arthur G. Ogilvie, secretary and treasurer, it is rumored, is short in his accounts. The amount of shortage is stated to be $80,000.

A Fight on the Tapis.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Dempsey and Lablanche, who have arranged a fight, left at 8 p. m. to-night for Harrison, West Chester county. At 9:35 p. m. about twenty sporting men left for the same place. At 8:15 the sheriff of West Chester county, having got wind of the affair, started from White Plains with a posse. It is believed the fighters were bound for Rye Beach, which is on the sound about three miles from Harrison.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Twenty-two cars loaded with southern California productions left San Bernardino yesterday for the citrus fair at Chicago.

A Monte Carlo dispatch states that a collision occurred on the track between there and Mentone and several coaches were thrown down a cliff. A number were fatally injured.

How McClellan Received the Offer of the Russian Mission.

Chicago Herald

"I was in Washington the other day," said a distinguished ex-officer of the army, and a gentleman who has passed several years abroad in the service of a foreign government, "and while there somebody handed me a copy of the Herald containing an editorial on Dan Lamont's prominence in the United States government. That editorial pleased me so much that I am going to tell you a secret—something that I know has never appeared in print, and a something that I don't believe is known to half a dozen people outside those most interested.

"You remember when Cleveland was making up his cabinet the papers were full of speculations. Nearly every newspaper slate had the name of General McClellan for secretary of war. There was no doubt a strong effort made to have McClellan put into the cabinet. All the Missouri democrats, except a small faction who were booming John P. Stockton, favored McClellan, and were urging upon Manning and others who had the ear of the president-elect at Albany to either put the general into the cabinet or at least give him a first class mission abroad. I was an intimate friend of McClellan in his lifetime, and, now that he is gone, that friendship is a sacred memory. I was at his house in Orange about the time there was the most talk of his going into the cabinet. He was, very naturally, reticent as to his hopes or expectations, but to a few intimates he did, on several occasions, express a willingness to accept a portfolio if invited, but he did not care to be secretary of war. What he would have accepted with pleasure, had it been tendered him, was the secretaryship of the navy. The general took the deepest interest in navy matters during the later years of his life. His service on the Stevens battery had given zest to his interest in ironclads, heavy ordnance and other means of harbor defence, and he was most anxious to have a part in the great work of naval reconstruction. His wishes, so far as they could with delicacy, were conveyed to the president-elect, and for a time McClellan and his friends believed that New Jersey, in his person, was to be honored with the navy portfolio.

"Just before the cabinet announcements were made there came a note to Orange, written on an ordinary sheet of paper, without any official insignia, which ran something like this: 'General G. B. McClellan—Dear Sir: I am requested to ask if an appointment as United States minister to Russia would be acceptable to you? Respectfully, Daniel S. Lamont.' I was at Orange when that letter came, and the flush of indignation which passed over McClellan's face I never shall forget. 'Who is this Daniel S. Lamont?' he asked with stately dignity. 'I never heard of him,' and with that he crushed the note in his hand and threw it in a waste basket. I know that General McClellan never answered the letter and never afterward noticed the incoming administration in any way."

The Mahdi Couldn't.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Lord Wolseley in the course of a lecture given recently in England told several anecdotes, this being one: One of his officers who happened to have a glass eye, was one day examining a prisoner, a zealous follower of the mahdi. "Why do you believe in the mahdi?" asked the officer. "I believe in him," replied the man, "because he can work miracles." The officer immediately took out his glass eye, tossed it up in the air, caught it and put it back in its place. "D'ye think the mahdi could do that?" he asked. The man was appalled and couldn't say another word.

Any Kind of Gloves Would Do.

Washington Dispatch to the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

He was a new man in Washington, and was the guest of a congressman who hadn't been a congressman for more than a hundred years. They were dressing for a reception.

"I say, Colonel," inquired the guest, "are gloves de rigue?"

"Danged if I know," replied the congressman. "Mine are kid. I reckon any other kind will do as well, though."

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Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

The Pueblos have voted to consolidate by an overwhelming majority. Pueblo should now boom up as a commercial center.

Nature announces that we will probably behold, in May, the unusual spectacle of two comets, both very bright and both near the zenith.

The death of Senator Miller and the fact that his temporary successor will be a democrat, make it reasonably certain that Fitz John Porter's relief bill will pass the senate.

Fifty-eight days of the Utah legislative session have passed and no laws have been passed save in opposition to the governor's recommendations and in aid of law-breaking Mormons.

Ex-Governor Chamberlain, of South Carolina says a school system is a growth, and its certain and healthy growth can only be secured by each community providing for its own schools.

The Chicago Inter Ocean wonders that Denver has produced only fourteen candidates for the United States senatorship. The Inter Ocean should remember that Senator Bowen's term does not expire until 1889.

Charles Russell, Gladstone's attorney general, has been mollified in some way and reconsidered his determination to refuse a knighthood because of the queen's slight. His friends now call him Sir Charles.

If Pension Commissioner Black was placed in office to turn the republicans out he is a brilliant success. He says that out of appointments numbering between 155 and 160 he has given positions to 143 democrats. The principal part of the senate investigation will probably look for evasions of the civil service law.

The comments of the Washington press on Senator Bowen's silver speech are very flattering and undoubtedly deserved. Our southern senator can be able and eloquent when he likes. The remark of the Post that such an effort from that quarter was unexpected, should prove a stimulus to further exertions in defence of the silver dollar and one of Colorado's great industries.

Senator Edmunds' forest reservation bill has been favorably considered in committee. The best authority on such matters unite in the opinion that preservation of the great forests at the head waters of the great rivers is necessary to insure the continuance and stability of their flow. The bill should become a law and the trees be protected from the axe of the woodman.

The reporter's life is not always a pleasant one. When he says a thing about anyone he does it with a prospect of a clubbing or a suit for libel. But when he tells the truth it behooves him to keep an eye to windward. Burke, the San Francisco reporter who said the assistant treasurer at that city was no gentleman, which proved true enough, was in danger of his life when he called next day on the fiery official. A reporter should handle the truth very carefully.

In the debate on the senate judiciary committee reports Pugh accuses Edmunds of changing the issue between the president and the senate. This may be true as Mr. Pugh looks at it, but the report received by telegraph shows some very pertinent arguments were made and strong reasons given why papers on file in the departments can not be withheld from the senate.

Secretary Seward spoke with prophetic tongue when he said that his greatest achievement was the purchase of Alaska. The recent report of the governor shows it is already a source of revenue, but its wealth of resources is but little appreciated by the general public. Reports of travelers recently returned give a faint idea of its mineral bonanzas, its priceless fisheries of cod and salmon, and the valuable seal industry, which is pursued under government restriction.

The action of the Missouri Pacific in discharging two hundred office clerks seems an unnecessary cruelty to faithful employes. If the company believe their cause is just they should at once set about filling the places of strikers and attempt to resume operations. Such a course will be demanded by their patrons. A railroad cannot afford to remain idle long. If defeat is inevitable, nothing is to be gained and much will be lost by deferring the act of surrender.

The Conkling committee, which has been investigating the affairs of the Broadway railway in New York, has made its report, and there is nothing indefinite in its purport. The transaction is denounced as a steal and the return of the franchise and property is recommended. From the manner in which the cable company's franchise was granted a few days ago it seems a waste of time to discharge the committee. They should continue their work now that they have got their hand in.

Early this month Wiggins, the weather prophet, predicted a great storm on the eastern coast, giving Sunday as the date, and the position of Saturn as his reason. He also thought that there would be a gale on the Atlantic during the month. It is a great thing to be able to foretell the weather by a knowledge of the influences of the planets, and the prophet will probably congratulate himself when he reads of the hurricane which prevailed yesterday on the other side of the Atlantic. His predictions, however, always remind us of the old almanac makers, who extended through March: "Expect windy weather about this time."

At the close of the war the government had in its possession several thousand cannon captured during the conflict, and at its close. But very few, if any, remain. Many have been given away by congress, but the greater portion have been used in the manufacture of medals and badges. The badge of the Grand Army of the Republic is of the brass of captured cannon to the extent of 80 per cent. Some idea of the amount used in this way can be formed from the knowledge that 80,000 badges were furnished last year, and the contractor has agreed to furnish 100,000 this year.

The president has raised a little commotion among the democrats by appointing a colored man register of deeds for the District of Columbia, the office held by Fred Douglass. Resident aspirants are particularly sore. Opposition to his confirmation will come from members of his own party. In his eagerness to present the endorsement of the Albany bar Senator Evarts so far forgot himself yesterday as to infringe the rules of the senate by offering the petition in open session.

The Woman's Journal instances newspaper composition as a branch of work in which women can successfully compete with men. The following paragraph shows that its claim can be well supported: "Three of the lady compositors who competed last week at Austin & Stone's museum, Boston, for the type setting championship, beat the best record of the men's contest of the previous week as follows: Miss Kenney's score beats the champion Graham's of 24,000 ems by 950 ems, Mrs. White beats him by 650 ems, and Miss Francis by 475 ems."

Gladstone is having considerable difficulty in completing his government. The greatest trouble is given by the offices of the royal household, and particularly that of mistress of the robes, which is so highly esteemed that it has never been known to be held by anyone of less rank than a duchess. And in that the trouble lies. The liberal party does not contain a married duke. What will be done in this emergency is still undecided. The momentous question is whether or not the queen will allow the custody of the robes to go to a plebian or one of comparatively low rank, or will the premier create a duke that his wife may take the coveted post. We expect to hear a suggestion from the English democracy that the queen put the robes in the Tower and go without a custodian. If we had a description of these robes and a knowledge of their use, this weighty question could be discussed with intelligence.

The New York papers were not all of the opinion that the street car strikers deserved death at the hands of the police for their behavior during the recent strike. Although expressing its condemnation of the methods employed, the New York Tribune has the following words of sympathy and excuse for the road employes:

Yet there was no cringing, no cowardice, and no truckling in the behavior of our bluecoats. They acted with firmness as well as energy, but they naturally and properly hesitated before bringing on a conflict which might in the end have cost hundreds of lives. Those whom they kept in check were not murderous ruffians who deserved to be shot down or clubbed to death. They had been for years earning a scanty livelihood by the hardest of hard work. They had become infuriated against the prosperous employers who refused to give a just return for their labor, and had lost their heads. In their blind rage they were guilty of many wanton and indefensible acts. They have recovered from their folly and their fury and they may still be of use and value to the world. If the police had shot down some scores of them, in what way would the city have been the gainer?

The settlement of the strike was accomplished by the general "tie-up" of yesterday. It was a bludgeon which the men used, and it proved an irresistible weapon. It would have been far better if they could have secured what they sought in a manly, honorable way. But they have had stubborn foes to deal with. Mr. Richardson and men of his stamp are hard to overcome. Now that the companies have been defeated in what probably is their final stand, we hope to see peace and prosperity for employers and employed alike in the streets of New York and Brooklyn.

The cause of silver is gaining strength rapidly in Europe. The German minister of finance has admitted that he exceeded the support of Prince Bismarck in his position in regard to the gold standard, and the growth of the bimetallic forces in Germany admit of the possibility of a speedy return to a double standard in that country. In England, also, the belief in the policy of the single standard is far from being unanimous. The Manchester Examiner of a recent date contains a lengthy speech of ex-Governor Grenfell of the Bank of England at a meeting of the Bimetallic League. After citing the opinions of a number of prominent men who had given bimetallism close attention, he charged that the depression in Great Britain is due in a great measure to monometallism. In conclusion he said the accounts of the empire of India closing with 1884 showed the most alarming figures. The interest on the debt in 1884 was less than four millions sterling, and the loss by exchange on government drafts was only $200,000 short of another four millions. The interest payable on the debt of India was almost doubled by this fall in the rate of exchange. This was an alarming figure. The loss on the rate of exchange was upon the whole of the council drawings. Grenfell pointed to the general fall in prices, especially in and production in England, in our colonies and abroad, for which, he said, no other reason could be found than the appreciation of gold. In conclusion he made a short statement of the question in the United States, the Latin Union, and an empire and Germany. The question was one, he remarked, affecting both the employers and the working people in Lancashire. It was their duty and their interest to force the imperial government to give an intelligent consideration to the question.

The announcement of the sudden death of ex-Senator Jerome B. Chaffee will be a shock to the people of this state, although it might have occurred at any time within the last eight years. Mr. Chaffee was born in New York in 1825, and moved westward early in life. He was brought to Colorado in 1860 by the Pike's Peak gold excitement, having previously been located at St. Joseph, Mo. His first business venture was the erection of a quartz mill in Gilpin county, where he rapidly amassed wealth. For many years he was probably more prominently known in connection with the business interests and politics of Colorado than any other man. His pecuniary interest in Colorado mines continued until his death. He founded the First National bank of Denver in 1865, and was its president for twenty years. Mr. Chaffee soon entered into politics, where his marked ability at once made him the leader of his party. He was speaker of the territorial legislature in 1863. In the organization of Colorado as a state and the efforts for its admission into the union Mr. Chaffee took the foremost part. He had been chosen provisional senator in the attempt made in 1864. Two bills were passed by congress but they were vetoed by President Johnson because the new senators were opposed to his reconstruction policy. After this failure Mr. Chaffee was twice elected a delegate to congress and continued his efforts for the admission of the territory until they were crowned with success in 1876. The passage of the enabling act was largely due to Mr. Chaffee, and he was rewarded by being elected United States senator by the first legislature of the state. His colleague was Henry M. Teller. In drawing for terms the short term fell to Mr. Chaffee, and at its close he voluntarily retired from politics, owing to ill health. The history of Mr. Chaffee is the history of Colorado almost up to the present time, and the state owes him a debt of gratitude for his efforts in congress, in which he spared neither his fortune nor his labor. His administrative ability and genius as an organizer were of a high order, and were recognized in his selection as chairman of the republican national executive committee.

Grand Master Powderly of the Knights of Labor does not believe in strikes, except in extreme cases. His main reliance in obtaining redress for wrongs inflicted is in arbitration. It has been asserted that the Knights, conscious of their great power, have grown arrogant, but their chief attributes the great number of strikes to the opening of a period of prosperity, in which the workmen claim a share. The Knights of Labor now constitute the most powerful organization of the kind ever known in the world, and it is well that as their recognized leader they have so intelligent and conservative a man as Mr. Powderly. To a reporter a few days ago he outlined the policy he would have followed in the settlement of differences between employer and employe: "I do not think that it is wise to inaugurate so many strikes, unless it can be shown that there is an extreme necessity for them. If many of the men who are striking would display a little more common sense and use a little more patience they would get all they are striking for and save their time and money in the bargain. If they would exercise proper moderation in their negotiations with their employers, and submit their claims, firmly made and properly represented, to arbitration, I am free to say that I am sure that nine out of ten cases which end in a strike could be as satisfactorily arranged without resorting to such an extreme and generally doubtful expedient. Indeed, in the nine cases there would be no necessity for a strike. There is a feeling now that labor must be recognized by the employer, that the employer must listen to the employes, and the time has come when the shopman, the mill owner, the manufacturer in every department of trade is already to listen to the demands of his men, and to yield to them when those demands are reasonable. Organization, discipline, and realization of the rights and the might in the case, has brought about this change, and these advances on the part of the employer should not be repulsed by hasty and inconsiderate action on the part of the workingmen." The executive board this year have settled 350 cases which would otherwise have resulted in strikes, which shows that the good advice given is generally followed.

A correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal has written to that paper an account of the killing of Captain Crawford by Mexican troops, which shows it to have been a cold-blooded and deliberate murder. With such knowledge undoubtedly in the possession of the government it is surprising that vigorous action looking to the summary punishment of the perpetrators of the crime has not been taken. Following is the account of the affair:

On the morning of the 11th the scouts called out to the officers that a lot of Mexican soldiers were coming. Lieutenants Maus and Shipp ran forward and commenced crying out who they were, but in spite of this the Mexicans opened fire, wounding one of the scouts. The scouts then ran into the rocks and returned the fire. Crawford and his officers restrained them and kept calling out to the Mexicans that they were United States troops. The firing was kept up about fifteen minutes and then ceased. Our officers then came out and commenced to talk to a party of Mexicans who were about twenty-five rods away. * * * Suddenly, and without warning, this party of Mexicans opened fire on the Americans, as did also the main body of Mexicans, some 400 yards distant. Captain Crawford was shot in the head and Mr. Horn in the arm. * * * The two officers (Maus and Shipp) kept crying out to the Mexicans, endeavoring to stop the fire and telling them over and over again, who they were. The Mexicans kept up their firing for about an hour and a half, and it was not until they had utterly failed in a number of attempts to capture the position of the Americans that they answered the Mayor or consented to talk with them at all. They had discovered that the Americans numbered too many to allow them the chance of the easy victory they had expected. * * * Captain Crawford was at the time in his proper uniform. At the time he was shot he stood less than twenty-five yards from his murderer. The distance was afterwards stepped off by an officer. The Mexican commander shot Mr. Horn when within twenty yards of him. The whole affair happened in day light and not at night. With a profusion of deceitful apologies and lying protestations that they had made a mistake, these unprincipled freebooters succeeded in having Lieutenant Maus into their camp and, notwithstanding every assurance of safety had been given him, he was held by them as a prisoner.

PERSONAL.

John Gilbert, the veteran actor, is 67 years old.

Dom Pedro is to found a big fine arts academy at Rio.

"The Old Volumes" is the name of a literary club in London.

Queen Natalie of Servia will visit the Isle of Wight next summer.

Mrs. Langtry is said to own $150,000 worth of New York real estate.

The Hon. Frank Jones, of New Hampshire, has almost entirely regained his health.

Baron Rothschild has surprised Londoners by pinning on the blue ribbon of total abstinence.

The price asked by Professor Nicole for the lately discovered picture by Raphael is $100,000.

Queen Victoria insists on reading and correcting personally the proof slips of the Court Circular.

Bishop Burgess, of Quincy, Ill., while traveling in Vermont the other day had his pocket picked of $115.

Thomas Hardy, the novelist, says that in politics his principles are "those of Bob Sawyer, a kind of plaid."

Mrs. Hendricks, widow of the late vice president, has been chosen director in a Montana mining company.

President Eliot's recent visit to Princeton, where he was the guest of Dr. McCosh, was the first in thirty-three years.

Dr. D. W. Bliss, who attended President Garfield, is again reported to be in seriously failing health, so that he has been obliged to give up work.

Mme. Adam is about to begin another series of the political, literary and artistic receptions which used to be such features of society in Paris.

Mrs. Mary Grant Cramer, sister of General Grant, is lecturing in Massachusetts under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

Mr. George M. Curtice is to prepare the medallion portrait of Charles Reade to be placed in St. Paul's cathedral. He has a fine death mask of the great novelist.

Having got his book off his hands, Mr. Blaine is said to be now engaged in a general overhauling of his old letters, of which he has a large and valuable assortment.

R. H. Stoddard pronounces the novels of Mr. Howells "the incarnation of the commonplace." This verdict has not, however, disturbed Mr. Howells or his publishers.

Mrs. John W. Mackay has decided to leave Paris for good and taken up her residence in London. She has taken Lord Suddey's house in Hyde Park for the season.

Queen Victoria sent to the funeral of the late Principal Tulloch a wreath of flowers with the words: "A last mark of true friendship, admiration and respect from Victoria, R. I."

Bishop Stevens has so much regained his health at Fortress Monroe that he is now able to take long walks, and by April 1st he expects to return to Philadelphia and resume a portion of his duties.

Captain Jack Crawford, the famous western scout, says "If I had my way I would imprison for life all writers and publishers of the yellow-backed libels that ruin many young men and bring them west to fight Indians."

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who is going back to India this month, has lived in England ever since the annexation of the Punjab, thirty seven years ago. He says his pension of $125,000 a year is not enough to live on in fitting style in England.

Dom Carlos, Duke of Braganza and future king of Portugal, who is presently to wed the Princess Amelia of Orleans, has—if one may believe the illustrated papers—a head and face that would make a superb dummy to adorn a hair dresser's window.

Dr. Onontyoh, who was lately graduated at the Buffalo Medical college, is a pure blooded Mohawk Indian, twenty six years old. He will be known by the more civilized name of Peter Martin. He has an uncle named Olonyetekha, who was graduated at Oxford, and is now a medical practitioner in Canada.

Representative Henderson, who has been prominent in the pension bill debate, is one of the handsome men of congress. He was born in Scotland, but has lived in this country since he was six years old. Enlisting in the union army at the age of twenty-one, he was discharged in 1861 because of the loss of a leg in battle; but he returned to the ranks and fought through the war.

The Princess Charlotte of Schaumburgh-Lippe, whose betrothal to Prince William of Wurtemberg has lately been announced, and who will therefore probably be the next queen of Wurtemberg, spent her youth largely at Nachod castle in Bohemia. This castle was the supposed birthplace of Wallenstein, and after his murder was given to the traitor Piccolomini, whose portrait still hangs in the reception room.

A Story of Wall Street

The blunder of a messenger boy on the stock exchange a day or so ago, says the New York Times, by which an order intended for one broker was given to another, and the operations of a prominent speculator exposed, recalls a story that Wall street men love to tell of dead-and-gone Uncle Daniel Drew. Drew was squeezed one famous day by operators in Northwestern stock, and he laid down a big pile of money in losses. Not unnaturally Mr. Drew felt grieved, while other people were correspondingly light-spirited and happy. It was a great thing to catch the wily deacon napping, and a hundred jokes went the rounds in celebration of his upsetting. Some of these bits of humor fell upon Uncle Daniel's own ears, but he didn't seem to pay much heed to comments that made all the rest of Wall street laugh uproariously. Some young men old enough to know better, even went so far as to accost him personally and laugh in his face. Behind the smile that wrinkled his face it is barely possible that the recording angel heard a growling of rage, but the festive brokers did not hear any such thing, and they went their way rejoicing for many days. One evening a big congregation of them were in an up-town club, when all unexpectedly in marched Uncle Daniel Drew. He had called only for a moment; he was hunting for a man whom he did not find. It was an excessively warm night, and Uncle Daniel seemed to be much over-heated, and two or three times he drew out his big white handkerchief and patted his face with it; and finally out of his pocket, with the handkerchief, came a slip of white paper to float and circle around till it settled at his feet on the floor. Mr. Drew didn't notice that he had lost anything; the speculative gentleman before him did, and the foot of one enterprising broker was big enough to cover the slip of paper over as it lay there on the floor. Mr. Drew went out.

The eager crowd gathered up the white scrap, and this in the Wall street king's own unmistakable handwriting was what it said: "Buy me all the Oshkosh stock you can at any price you can get it below par." Oshkosh was already pretty high. Everybody was agreeing that it was too high, and that a tumble was inevitable, but the handwriting of the millionaire operator plainly exposed on that slip of paper was sufficient to convince the eager crowd in the club-room that night that some new scheme was afoot to send it further skyward. Right through the millstone they saw it all, and then and there they made up a pool to buy 25,000 or 30,000 shares the next day. They did, and the man who sold it to them was Daniel Drew. He blandly told them all about it as they saw their money all going to pot, Oshkosh declining a dozen points a day. Mr. Drew's handkerchief exercise had been carefully planned.

An Indignant Englishman.

Buffalo Express

Clever Tom Whiffen, than whom there are no more dignified Pooh-Bahs and few better fellows, tells me this anecdote: Before the days of rapid transit on the Atlantic, English actors were few and far between in this country. In those times an Englishman in America was more or less of a curiosity—as many of them are even now. In a company which was doing Shakespeare at one of the Boston theaters was an English actor named Coleman. He was an actor of the old school, and quite as tragic off the stage as on. His fellow-players chaffed him in the dressing-rooms on account of his being an Englishman, and particularly on a difficulty he experienced in the use of the aspirate. This had been done so much that the Englishman was roused to furiousness if any one dared to imitate his cockney misuse of the eighth letter of our alphabet. One morning he came down to breakfast at the Tremont house in a not very pleasant frame of mind. He had been chaffed pretty hard the evening before and in addition had not slept well. The waiter—a darkey of the darkest hue—altered the bill of fare before him and awaited his order.

"Ave you hany fresh heggs this morning?" asked Coleman.

"Yes, sah," answered the darkey, "'ow'll you 'ave 'em cooked, sah? Boiled, scrambled, fried, homelet; hany way you like, sah."

Coleman turned quickly, gave the waiter a sharp look, frowned, and then as though making up his mind that his ears had deceived him, indicated his preference in the way of "heggs."

"Hany think helse, sah?" asked the waiter. "Cawn beef 'ash is very nice, sah, dis mawnin'. Bit of fish, sah? 'Alibut steak, sah, 'addock 'ackle, fresh cod—" Coleman's face had turned purple. He jumped to his feet, caught the waiter by the collar, and held him at arm's length.

"What do you mean, sirrah?" he roared, "by imitating a gentleman's speech. I have a mind to throttle you, you impertinent scoundrel!"

"I begs yer pardon, sah, but I can't really 'elp it, sah. I'm an Englishman myself, sah."

"You lie, you villain," bellowed Coleman. "You've been paid for this!" By this time some of the other guests had intervened, and the darkey, pale with fear, was released from the actor's clutches. The head waiter vouched for the fact that the darkey was an Englishman, born at Putney, and Coleman restored to his equilibrium, settled down to his breakfast again—but with a change of waiters.

Sun Explosions.

Richard A. Proctor, in Longman's Magazine.

Among the remarkable discoveries made by means of the spectroscope one of the most striking has been the recognition of tremendous solar disturbances of an eruptive or rather of an explosive nature. In 1872 Professor Young, of Princeton, N. J., observed a solar eruption, in which what looked like filaments of glowing hydrogen (averaging a thousand miles or so in length) seemed to travel upward from the sun's surface at the rate of about 145 miles per second, till they had reached a height of not less than 210,000 miles. Even then they did not cease to ascend, but, losing their lustre, faded out of view. If streaks of hydrogen were really shot out on that occasion we should scarcely find, in the event anything bearing on the matter before us—the possible ejection of meteoric matter. But no one who considers the phenomenon with attention, or studies the evidence obtained in regard to it, can for a moment imagine that what look like ejections of glowing hydrogen can be really of that nature. It is obvious alike from *a priori* considerations and *a posteriori* evidence that the jet-like streams of hydrogen are in reality the tracks of ejected matter, solid or liquid. For, not only is it impossible that streams of such a substance as hydrogen should be ejected to heights of many thousands of miles through an atmosphere of probably greater and certainly equal density, but the shapes assumed by the hydrogen streaks are inconsistent with the idea that they can have been themselves ejected. For instance, the streaks of hydrogen observed by Professor Young (some of which were thousands of miles long) were irregular in shape. Had they really been traveling through a resisting atmosphere, at the enormous rate of 145 miles per second, they would certainly have been pear shaped, rounded in front and tailed behind, like bubbles in our own air. But they resembled, rather, the irregular streaks, showing where our air has been rendered luminous by the passage of meteoric masses through it. Prof. Young's observation proved, in fact, that on that particular occasion the sun had shot out from his interior a flight of many thousands of bodies. The bodies themselves would not be visible, because the phenomenon was observed through the spectroscope, admitting only the light of the same tint as the red of glowing hydrogen. But the light from the heated hydrogen along the tracks of these ejected missiles would be clearly visible. The streaks would, of course, seem to ascend. For they would always be close up to the missiles producing them, so that their forward ends would advance, while their rear ends would seem also to advance as the light gradually faded out along those parts of the track which were furthest from the advancing missile. What Professor Young saw has been seen since at various observatories. The sun, then, has the power of ejecting matter from his interior—presumably in volcanic explosions. Moreover, a calculation which I made respecting Professor Young's explosion shows that the matter ejected on that occasion passed away from the sun with such velocity that it would never return to him. Those missiles were thenceforth to be meteoric bodies traveling freely through space.

A Job Not Wanted

London Life.

The Earl and Countess of Rosse have left Birr Castle for Biarritz, but will not make a long stay abroad, as his lordship much dislikes being parted from his beloved workshops. There are few better mechanical engineers in the country than Lord Rosse, and if the fates had not decreed that he should be born a peer and the heir to a fine estate, he would undoubtedly have made a great name for himself in the scientific world. There is a good story told of his visiting a large factory in the north of England some years ago, when one of the partners in the concern, passing through the works, was struck by the remarks being made to the foreman by the not particularly striking looking visitor. Entering into conversation himself with the young man, he was so impressed by the intimate knowledge displayed of the mechanical details of the business that he exclaimed, "You are just the man I want. If you are out of a job I will give you a first rate billet here, and, at all events, leave me your name and address in case of your being at liberty on some future occasion." "Thank you—er—I am—er the Earl of Rosse, and I am not—er seeking employment er—just at present," was the characteristic reply, in Lord Rosse's usual dry, hesitating manner.

Mr Burke Looked in Vain.

"Gath" in the Cincinnati Enquirer

I understand that Mr. Burke, of New Orleans, who publishes an important paper in the south, a man of great activity, felt slighted after the president took office. It seems that he was approached in Chicago by Secretaries Manning and Whitney and asked for assistance to nominate Cleveland. He gave this assistance, and when, afterward, these secretaries said that they had made him some promises, Cleveland replied: "I made you no promises, and I release you from any promise you have made to get votes for me. Whoever voted for me voted for me for his own reasons, and did not affect mine at all in anything."

But after a time Mr. Burke was desired by the president to give him a compliment. He is fond of being puffed, and in this respect has the feminine quality I have mentioned. He had Mr. Burke in the White house, and when the matter came up of freeing the Mississippi river Cleveland said: "I wish you would write that out, so that I can put it in my message." Mr. Burke was overjoyed. The matter nearest his heart had found a powerful advocacy. He wrote the paragraph, gave it to the president and the message came out with nothing of the sort in it. So Mr. Burke is now regarding Cleveland as his namesake a hundred years ago contemplated the French revolution, with increasing interest and back-sliding.

Anti-Chinese Convention

SACRAMENTO, Cal., March 11.—The state anti-Chinese convention now in session adopted the following resolution: "That no man now directly employing or patronizing Chinese be placed on the committee of resolutions." The stringency of this resolution nearly created a difficulty, as in the absence of white labor all employers in California have been dependent on Chinese labor. The good sense of the chairman prevented trouble, and all the members of the committee, representing the best and most influential interests of the Pacific coast, were accepted.

A committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to congress setting forth the evils from which the entire Pacific coast labor from the Chinese laborer. The memorial was presented this evening. It is a long document, embracing about 10,000 words, and is a review of the whole Chinese question from its earliest incipiency to the present moment. After the adoption of the memorial resolutions were offered and referred. They opposed violence, advocated an uncompromising boycott, requested the appointment of a committee to solicit subscriptions, to hire ships to deport Chinese, requested all congressmen to discharge Chinese, demanded that the Chinese be cut off from all privileges enjoyed by citizens, requested congress to abrogate the Hawaiian treaty, and demanded removal of the Chinese "Six companies." Several other resolutions of similar tenor were offered, all of which were referred. The finance committee reported a measure advocating the assessment of one dollar and a quarter per member, proxies to be paid for at the same rate. Adopted.

Wholesale Poisoning

LEBANON, Pa., March 11.—On Tuesday afternoon about eighty inmates of the alms house were seized with vomiting and severe pain. Dr. Weiss, the attending physician, pronounced it a case of wholesale poisoning. Measures were promptly taken to counteract the poison. To-day most of the victims are still suffering severely from nausea, and twelve of them are still in a critical condition. Investigation revealed the fact that all who drank of coffee prepared for the noon meal were sick, and the coffee pot was found lined with a thick sediment of Paris green. The vessel holds a barrel or more, and into this some person had thrown almost four pounds of poison. The doctor is of the opinion that had it not been for the fact that the poison was too strong, causing vomiting, more than half of the inmates would now be dead.

The Supply of Corn

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The March report of the department of agriculture on the consumption and distribution of grain crops makes the proportion of corn still in the hands of farmers forty per cent of the last crop one year ago. The proportion of the crop on hand was 37.6 per cent. The proportion is lowest in the west, where heavy winter feeding is required, averaging 35 per cent in 12 states. It is 45 per cent in the south. The proportion merchantable is 82.6 per cent, which is slightly above the average of a series of years. The stock of wheat in the hands of farmers is 30.1 per cent of the crop. It was 33.1 one year ago and 28.4 two years ago. It amounts to 107,000,000 bushels against 169,000,000 last March and 119,000,000 two years ago. It is only 9,000,000 bushels more than in March, 82, the shortest in visible supply in recent years. The visible and invisible supply March 1 was therefore 159,000,000 bushels against 212,000,000 last March. The proportion of the crop estimated for consumption within the country where grown is 41.8 per cent.

Cabinet Meeting

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Secretaries Bayard and Lamar were absent from the cabinet meeting to-day. The session was mainly devoted to a discussion of the names presented for appointment as comptroller of the currency and as civil service commissioner, but no conclusion was reached, except that it was essential that both offices should be filled as soon as possible. It was represented that the affairs of the former office rendered a speedy appointment desirable.

Ramsey's Resignation

SALT LAKE, March 11.—The resignation of Governor Ramsey, chairman of the Utah commission, was announced in the Tribune this morning.

It is reported this evening that a syndicate of ten men will be formed for the purpose of buying out the Mormon co-operative store here, taking shares of stock at 80 cents on the dollar. It is surmised a double purpose is involved, to escape the operation of the proposed Edmunds bill, placing the property of the church in the hands of trustees, and to raise a large fund of money for use in congress to defeat the proposed legislation.

The Eastern Question

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 11.—The conference of representatives of the powers which met to consider the Turko-Bulgarian treaty, which among other things creates Prince Alexander of Bulgaria ruler of Eastern Roumelia, has accepted the treaty in its entirety.

Valuable Horseflesh

LOS ANGELES, March 11.—The stallion Sultan, record 2.44, was sold to-day by L. J. Rose to W. E. Wilson of Cynthiana, Kentucky, and P. S. Talbert of Lexington, for fifteen thousand dollars. There was also sold

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OLD WORLD GOSSIP.

Characteristic Treatment of the Socialist Leaders.

O'Rell's Comments on the Crawford-Dilke Case.

A Briton's Tribute to Milton—Religion and Usury.

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LONDON, February 20th, 1886.

John Bull is prosecuting the socialist leaders who were the instigators of the London riots which occurred last week, but although he would not acknowledge that misery existed in his metropolis, the unemployed workmen had no sooner broken his windows than he subscribed the sum of forty-two thousand pounds sterling in two days to appease them. John Bull is an opportunist *par excellence*. He has the shrewdness to acknowledge an accomplished fact. If his door must give way to the burglars, he does not wait for them to break it open, he opens it himself. If he cannot save his furniture, he saves his door, that is so much gained. Ask him for a reform or a concession and he will stare at you astonished, and tell you that all is for the best in the best of worlds. But shake your fist at him, break his window, or let a cracker go in his neighborhood, and he will smile and say "Oh! that is all right, I beg your pardon, I did not know that you were in earnest." I am not quite sure that John Bull stands alone in this respect. It is one of the saddest confessions to make that very seldom have people obtained needed reforms by legal and peaceful means.

Scandal mongers in London were disappointed at the sudden termination of the Crawford-Dilke case tried in the divorce court last Friday. Not since the famous trial of the Mordaunt divorce case have the portals of the divorce court been besieged by such a crowd as that which last Friday filled this tribunal for the redress of marital wrongs. Many ladies wrestled with the members of the junior bar for places, and in the throng of well known figures of society who fought for seats with an apologetic smile, might have been seen a third of the new administration. Mr. Crawford's petition for a relief from a wedlock which had become intolerable on account of the infidelity of his young wife, involving, as it did, the reputation of one of the greatest English statesmen, constituted one of those sensations which Londoners know so well how to appreciate. A great amount of curiosity was also evinced to know how Sir Charles Dilke would come out of the case, as his future public position seemed to depend on the result. His appearance in the court in company with Mr. Joseph Chamberlain constituted the first thrill of excitement. Both gentlemen were faultlessly dressed and they looked as serene as if they were walking into a division where their victory was assured. Mr. Chamberlain smiled behind his inseparable eyeglass. The absence of the young and beautiful respondent, and the line taken by the wronged husband, through his counsel, showed the eager, feverish multitude in the court, that as little as possible was to be made of the case. However, though Mrs. Crawford was not examined, nor proof of the confession attempted by independent witnesses, enough transpired in the course of the petitioner's recital to reward the patience of the crowd. This recital greatly discomposed Sir Charles Dilke, and even ruffled the calm of Mr. Chamberlain. But the agony proved to be of short duration, and the judgment, in which Mr. Justice Butt ingeniously explained that though an unsworn confession of guilt by Mrs. Crawford convicted the respondent, it left the co-respondent unsullied, brought a sensational morning to an abrupt termination. Mr. Chamberlain shook hands with Sir Charles Dilke, and all the parties left the court apparently satisfied with the outcome of an otherwise commonplace drama. Many people think and have openly expressed the opinion, that it would have been much more satisfactory if Sir Charles Dilke had been afforded an opportunity in the witness box of denying upon oath the truth of Mrs. Crawford's very circumstantial allegations. The rumor is already going about that Sir Charles will resign his seat for the borough of Chelsea; but as he gained the seat by a very small majority, considering the influence of his name, his constituents will probably refuse to accept his resignation for fear of his being replaced in parliament by a conservative. If, on account of this scandal, Sir Charles has not a seat in the present liberal cabinet, the government will be deprived of the services of the ablest and best fitted man among them for the foreign office.

Some papers call for Sir Charles Dilke's immediate retirement from public life. They allege that the young lady bears all the sin, the injured husband bears all the cost, and the acquitted baronet gets Scot free. There are rumors afloat to-day which, if they turn out to be correct, will to a certain degree exonerate Sir Charles Dilke. It is said that Mr. Crawford, who represents Lanark in parliament, and a canny and somewhat rugged Scot all over, was by no means to the taste of an accomplished and beautiful south of England young lady fresh from school, and some thirty years or so younger than he was. Her married life had become hateful to her, and she was resolved to escape from it; there are even very clear hints that she may soon compensate for an unsuitable marriage by contracting one more to her liking. This young lady, who is Sir Charles Dilke's brother's sister-in-law, was probably for a long time the friend of the statesman, and intimacy may have existed between them from frequent intercourse, and familiar sympathy. Whatever may be said in defence of the case, this remains undeniable: Do what you like in England, but for goodness' sake, don't let it be known. Here *peche cache est peche pardonne.*

In the course of a lecture I gave three days ago in Dublin, I mentioned that London did not possess a "Milton Street," but that to make up for it, Paris could boast of doing honor to genius wherever it was found, having a "Rue Milton." This allusion to Milton reminded a Dublin paper—the "Dublin Evening Telegraph"—of the most curious bit of self-complacency to British vanity which I ever remembered to have noticed. Although there is no Milton street in London, there is a small white marble bust of the author of "Paradise Lost" in Westminster Abbey, and about this bust the paper in question makes a most interesting observation. The inscription on the pedestal is absolutely unique. It is a very long inscription, and there is just one line devoted to the immortal poet. This bust, it says, was erected to the Poet Milton. (We don't know the name.) But then follow the name, address, qualifications and pedigree of of the magnificent erector of the bust; the position which he held in the household of his most gracious, many-adjectived majesty, the position which his father held, and his mother and his uncles for many generations—not one word more of the poet on whose bust he has crawled up to immortal ridicule. But why talk of all this? There are Britons who would cut their names, addresses and qualifications on the forehead of Shakespeare's statue. There are Britons who would perch cross-legged in sulky, self-complacency on the high altar of a cathedral, and believe that the prospect was improved by the respectability of their appearance. Trafalgar square possesses four pedestals. Three of them are ornamented with statues, the fourth has been waiting for one for over thirty years. The statue of General Gordon was suggested a short while ago, as a suitable one, but poor Gordon is entirely forgotten by this time and you will see that, in the end, an equestrian statue of John Bull will be erected. For the sake of symmetry, I shall not regret it. This four-legged pedestal, in the most important square of the immense metropolis, has ever been an eyesore to me.

PIETY AND FIFTEEN PER CENT.

Some nineteen centuries ago a divine teacher in Jerusalem, who was "heard gladly" by the people, though the scribes and pharisees had a low opinion of him, made a scourge of cords, and going with it into the temple drove out of it the money changers and those who sold doves, saying: "It is written, My house shall be called the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves. From what I read in the Liverpool Review of last Monday, it will be seen that considerable progress has been made since the impractical Christianity, to which we owe our many ameliorations of sociable life. There are still cases occasionally in which places professing to be temples of religion stand in sore need of purification in the style adopted on the occasion just referred to. This will be abundantly proven by the following tale, "the ower true tale," which I find in the "Review." There is in a certain district of Liverpool a chapel which has for its pastor and officers a set of gentlemen who have apparently determined to make the best of both worlds by running a loan office and combining the cultivation of piety with that of a snug rate of interest at 15 per cent. The secretary and deacon of this place of worship is also the manager of the loan society, a combination of duties from which it would appear that in some cases it is possible to serve both Mammon and Jehovah. Another of the deacons is a shareholder in the loan company, as also is a tradesman, the treasurer of the chapel. To this novel specimen of a pastor came on one occasion a member of his congregation in great grief. The man's father had died, and he wanted some money to bury him. The pastor sympathized with his "brother in the Lord," but could not help him; but he referred him to his deacon, who was kind enough to oblige him with the money at 15 per cent and a surety. The above referred to "brother in the Lord," having found it impossible to meet his engagement, has just been sold up by the pious loan society. If the story is not contradicted, it will suggest many reflections upon certain religious communities.

Lord Cairns, who, when Viscount Garmoyle, was condemned to pay 10,000 pounds to Miss Fortescue, the charming London actress, for refusing to marry her, is at present at Cannes, making wonderful preparations for the carnival at Nice. The World devotes a long paragraph to the ers-while admirer of Miss Fortescue. Just now the young lord's engagement to Miss Grant, the beautiful American lady, is the subject of interesting speculation and an absorbing interest at Cannes. That the lady is beautiful all agree, but at the dance at the New Club last Friday, at which, by the way, the engagement was announced, she looked exceedingly bored. It appears that, in preparation for the Battle of Flowers at the Nice carnival, Lord Cairns has ordered 10,000 camelias, and has hired two elephants to draw one of the boats of his yacht, to be arranged for the day of the flowery warfare.

MAX O'RELL.

Our Defenceless Condition.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The house committee on naval affairs has completed its report to accompany the bill providing for an increase of the naval establishment. It points out that the sea coast cities of the United States are absolutely at the mercy of any second rate naval power, and that the government is without adequate means of defending its foreign or coastwise commerce. It shows that while foreign powers are building formidable naval vessels, the United States is almost at a standstill in this particular, and says: "After studying the characteristics of other navies we find that we are not only at the mercy of foreign nations, but that our neighbor Brazil might exact tribute from any city along our gulf or Atlantic coast. Chili could enforce similar demands on the shores of the Pacific. The 'Riachuelo,' and 'Aquidaban,' those formidable Brazilian armed cruisers, could steam at thirteen or fourteen knots an hour from Brazil to New York in ten days. They could with impunity pass our forts and anchor in New York harbor, but without doing this their guns could easily throw shells into New York city from off Coney Island beach. The Chilian vessel "Esmeralda" carries coal enough to enable her to steam at eight knots an hour from Chili to San Francisco without exhausting her supply. With her high power guns she could lie outside the Golden Gate and lay the city of San Francisco under contribution without going within reach of its guns. The "Cochrane" and 'Blanco Encalada,' other Chilian ships, are protected by nine inches of iron armor and carry batteries of six and eight inch breech loading rifles." In view of this state of affairs the committee recommended the completion of the monitors and commence the building of the vessels and torpedo boats discussed in the bill already published.

A Colliery Horror.

PITTSBURG, March 8.—Reid's coal work's near Dunbar, Pa., in the Connellsville region, was the scene of a terrible explosion of gas this afternoon about three o'clock. At the time of the explosion sixteen men were at work. Eleven have been taken out, badly burned. The others are still in the mine and believed to be dead. Those taken out are seriously injured, but physicians are of the opinion that some of them may recover.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., March 8.—Shortly after noon to-day a series of explosions took place in the Uniontown mine near Dunbar, four miles from here, by which two men were killed and twelve others received injuries which will prove fatal to at least four of them. The cause of the explosion was fire-damp. There were twenty-three men in the pit. The first explosion occurred about 12.30 this afternoon. It was a terrible shock and was followed by two others in quick succession. The first explosion caused the death of two men and injured three. The rest ran toward the mouth of the pit, and before they reached it other explosions occurred. The lights were blown out, dust blinded the men and the passage ways were blocked up and cut off all escape. The pit was on fire and a horrible death awaited the imprisoned miners. Nine of them, who had been working in another entry, managed to make their way out before the mouth of the pit was choked up. The force of the shock can be imagined as it forced the men in the Morrell, Calvin and Wheeler, adjoining mines, to drop their tools and rush panic stricken to the top. The ground rolled and quaked so that many fell down, and three in the Morrell mine were violently thrown against the walls and seriously injured. Everybody rushed toward the Uniontown mine. Columbus Shay of the Mahoning works and James Henderson of the Calvin mine headed a rescuing party and went to work with picks and shovels to force an entrance. In a few moments an opening was made, and several rushed forward to enter the mines, but were repelled by a volume of flames. It took several minutes for the smoke and fire to clear away. Cries of pain and moans of the injured were pitiful. They were lying in every direction, buried under masses of debris. Several of them were horribly burned. Twelve of them were found in a dying condition. Two others were dead and mangled almost in an unrecognizable mass. The killed are John Williams, truckman, aged 45 years, wife and four children; Jos. Cope, aged 50 years, wife and nine children.

Speers' Trial.

DENVER, March 7.—A Pueblo special to the News says: The motion asking for speedy trial in the case of Postmaster Speer of Denver was called in the United States court this afternoon. Messrs. Pitkin and Patterson appeared for Mr. Speer and urged Judge Hallett to set an early day, stating that Mr. Speers held the highest federal office in the state, and at the present time his confirmation was before the senate, and it would do the gentleman a great injustice to postpone the hearing until a future term, as the senate would not confirm his appointment until after he was pronounced innocent, and if he was found guilty the senate as well as the people desired to know it at once. Hobson objected to this this term, stating it was impossible to get witnesses. Mr. Speers had no witnesses and would have to go as far and farther after his than the government and Speers' counsel could see no reason why the government could not be ready if they were. Judge Hallett sustained Hobson's objection and the case was put over to next term. Mr. Patterson then gave notice that they would file a motion at the present term to quash the indictment. This the court said might be done. The flimsy objections of Hobson to hearing the case this term leads all fair minded people to believe that the indictment is a piece of malicious work procured by political enemies of Mr. Speers.

Powderly's Opinion.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—Grand Master Workman Powderly, head of the Knights of Labor organization, who is in the city attending a meeting of the general executive board, said to-night to a representative of the associated press that he had received no summons to St. Louis to settle difficulties between the strikers and the Gould system of roads; that there is no significance in the fact that so many strikes are now in progress in the United States by assemblies of Knights of Labor. "It is a coincidence, merely," said he, "and there is no concerted action contemplated by the order, as has been suggested, their being accidental, and I think chiefly owing to the fact that this is just the beginning of the spring trade and the opening of a period of prosperity in business."

Making Saints.

CINCINNATI, March 8.—An Enquirer Atlanta, Ga., special says: The Mormons have chosen north Alabama as a missionary field and have been vigorously prosecuting their work during the past six months. Among other things, your correspondent finds that the Mormon elders under the guise of travelers go from house to house distributing a little twenty-five page pamphlet entitled "Doctrines of Latter-day Saints, by Elder John Morgan." The book contains their articles of faith and gives an account of the revelations made to Joseph Smith. It also claims that Mormonism is the only true religion. When a person joins them the elders give him what they call their "mystic sign," which consists of a paper upon which is written their articles of faith and the name of every convert in that section. The possession of this proves the owner a true saint.

A Voluntary Raise.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 8.—The New York & New Haven Railroad company has decided to pay the laborers on all divisions from $1.35 to $1.50 per day, beginning Apr. 1st.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Senator Bowen Makes a Speech on his Silver Bill.

Death of California's Senior Senator Reported.

Debate on the Prerogatives Question Postponed.

The Debate Delayed.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Edmunds has a bad cold and is too hoarse to speak to-day. He will ask to have consideration by the senate of the judiciary committee's resolution postponed until to-morrow.

Indian Arguments

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The house committee on Indian affairs to-day heard three Southern Ute Indian chiefs of bands in favor of Senator Bowen's bill to authorize the transfer of those Indians from southern Colorado to southern Utah. They say the present reservation is too long and narrow and offers too many opportunities to whites to steal their cattle.

XLIX Congress.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—Among the petitions presented and referred was one by Sewell from the state board of agriculture praying for congress to take steps to have restrictions of import into Germany of American pork removed and one praying that the department of agriculture may be represented by a cabinet officer.

A resolution offered by Hale was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the navy for a variety of information concerning the "Dolphin," "Boston," "Atlanta" and "Chicago." The call includes information as to changes from the original plans of those ships and the causes of such changes, correspondence with the naval advisory board at various specified periods, a memorandum showing when the opinion of the attorney general as to the Dolphin was received by the secretary of the navy and by whom and when and in what manner it was published, also information as to the present condition of the Dolphin and whether she has been accepted by the department, all correspondence and information concerning the payment of "reservations," in the four ships named, all opinions of the attorney general relating thereto and any correspondence showing that the contractor was in financial difficulty when such payments were made.

The Blair education bill was then taken up. Mr. Teller moved an amendment to include Indian territory in the bill, but after some debate withdrew it for the present. Other amendments of detail were made. The bill having been thus perfected as in committee of the whole it was reported to the senate and most of the amendments made as in committee of the whole were agreed to. On motion of Mr. George a section setting forth that the design of the act was not to establish an independent school system in the states but only to extend aid to the state governments was restored by unanimous vote. The bill was then read the third time and passed; yeas 36, nays 11. A number of pairs were announced owing to the necessary absence of some senators.

Immediately on the passage of the bill Mr. Edmunds moved to take up the resolutions reported by him from the judiciary committee expressing the sense of the senate on the refusal of the attorney general to send to the senate copies of papers called for by his resolution of January 25th, 1885. (The Duskin papers.) Agreed to.

Mr. Cullom offered a resolution, which on objection of Mr. Brown went over one day under the rule, directing the secretary of the treasury to report to the senate whether the territory of Utah has reimbursed the United States for moneys expended for it under the act organizing its judicial system, and if not, requesting him to withhold compensation of members and officers of the Utah legislature. Mr. Cullom said he understood Utah was indebted to the United States to the amount of $300,000; that the legislature had now been in session sixty days without doing anything, but the members wanted their pay.

The resolution having gone over, Mr. Cullom later in the day introduced a bill, which was referred to the committee on expenditures of public money, directing the secretary of the treasury to withhold the salaries indicated, and offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of treasury for necessary information.

The urgent deficiency appropriation bill and the invalid pension appropriation bill were received from the house and referred to the committee on appropriations.

The senate then adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE.

After the call of committees for reports of a private nature the house went into committee of the whole on the urgent deficiency bill.

Mr. Burns, of Missouri, took up and explained the provisions of the bill. The total amount carried by the bill was $634,452.

After debate on the various provisions of the bill, the committee arose and the bill was passed; yeas 221, nays 20.

The house then went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. The committee soon rose and the house after passing two private bills took recess until 7.30. The evening session was to be for the consideration of pension bills.

At the evening session the house passed fifty pension bills and adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Immediately upon assembling the house went into committee of the whole on the state of the union for general debate.

Ward of New York addressed the committee on the silver question. The only way out of the difficulty was to establish an international ratio between the two metals. It had been charged that the present administration was engaged in a conspiracy with bondholders in setting aside the law. He thought that the sins of the present administration were sufficiently heavy without adding this charge to them. Free coinage of silver would bring nothing but want and misery to the homes and firesides of the American people.

Mr. Funston of Kansas made a speech in opposition to the suspension of silver coinage. The suspension was the demand of Shylocks who already had the pound of flesh and now wanted the blood.

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky gave the president and secretary of the treasury credit for honest convictions in their recommendations in regard to the silver question.

Lanham of Texas called upon all friends of free silver coinage to organize in order to vote on the bill reported from the committee on coinage, weights and measures. The members of that committee had made several ineffectual efforts to get a date for its consideration, and it was believed by many that it was intended not to get a vote taken if it could be prevented. The contest was between suspension and unlimited coinage. There was no middle course. It was a struggle between avarice and popular rights. The only rational, scientific solution of the question was to be found in a return to the old law and free coinage of silver. After a quarter of a century of republican rule, after the demonetization of silver by the republican party, after the lessons of experience taught by the history of that party, it has been reserved for the close of the year 1885, memorable for the accession of the democratic party to the control of the government, to furnish an eminent opportunity for an authoritative recommendation to the federal legislature to suspend coinage. He would not question the motives of any person high in national authority with whom he was unable to agree. He found himself at irreconcilable variance with the recommendations of the president of the United States and officers of the treasury department on the subject of silver coinage.

Speeches in opposition to the suspension of silver coinage were made by Peele of Arkansas, Le Fevre of Ohio, Glass of Tennessee, and Toole of Montana.

The committee then rose and the house adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The chair laid before the senate a statement showing the names of private secretaries of senators.

Among the petitions presented were a large number from local assemblies of Knights of Labor, favoring building of the Hennepin canal.

Vance offered a resolution directing the committee on civil service reform to report forthwith the bill before them providing for the repeal of civil service laws. The resolution at Vance's request was for the present laid on the table.

Morning business having been disposed of Bowen at 1 o'clock obtained unanimous consent to address the senate on the subject of his bill to provide a new basis for the circulation of national banks.

Mr. Bowen did not claim for his bill perfection in details, but said the principles contained in it were sound. He would launch it on the legislative sea, not knowing where it might cast anchor, but with an abiding faith that some day, he hoped before it was too late, the wisdom of its provisions would be appreciated. The fact that legislation on the subject of our currency was necessary, he said, admitted of no doubt. Our national banks had furnished the best bank currency that the country ever had, and next to silver and gold coin and United States notes the best we could ever hope for. There was one defect in the system, a defect of so serious a nature that he would rather let the whole system go than hazard its long continuance with that one defect remaining; rather forego its many advantages than risk the disasters that confronted the country through that one defect. That defect was the power given by law to the banks to regulate the volume of money. After careful investigation Mr. Bowen had failed to find any reasons sufficient to satisfy his mind that the country needed national bank notes at all. On the contrary, he was irresistibly led to the conclusion that the government alone should emit the paper currency of the nation. Recalling what we have seen in the past, Mr. Bowen asked whether there was not a danger that the banks would contract the currency. When it was to their interest to inflate it, would they not use this power to their corporate advantage regardless of the disaster which might follow from one end of the country to other? Could anything be plainer than that the power to control the circulating medium should never be placed in the hands of any class or be controlled by any special interest? A power which exercises so intimately the commonwealth power to make or unmake the very life of our exchanges should be kept precisely where our organic law has lodged. Power to expand or contract the circulation means power to reduce or increase prices of all property and of all labor; power to produce either stagnation or unhealthy activity in every branch of industry. If from any cause national banks should suddenly retire their circulation a crash would follow that would shake the country financially from center to circumference. No set of men having private interests of their own to subserve should be entrusted with such power. Congress, representing the whole people, should hold this all-important power with an unerring grip. The statement of the fact that congress had relegated the power to a lot of banks was sufficient to startle and fill with consternation the mind of every man who comprehends the disastrous affect that would follow a contraction of currency to the extent possible under the existing law. Mr. Bowen continued at considerable length to discuss the features of the bill and the silver question generally.

HOUSE.

In the house to-day Henley of California offered for reference a resolution for the appointment of a sub committee to inquire into the alleged evasions of the act concerning Pacific railroad companies, and to determine which, by reason any violation of the provisions of that act, corporate rights, powers and franchises of the companies have become forfeited.

Under the call of states the following bills, etc., were introduced and referred:

By Mr. Symes of Colorado, to provide for an equitable interest in the exchange of business of railroads engaged in inter-state commerce.

By Mr. [illegible] of Pennsylvania, to preserve and protect the Garden of the Gods in Colorado from spoliation and to create a public park of the same.

Mr. Crisp of Georgia, in behalf the committee on Pacific railroads, called up the bill requiring the railroads to pay the cost of survey of lands granted to them by the general government, and to take patents out for the land.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired.

Mr. Morrow of California arose and said: "The melancholy duty devolves on me to announce the death of Senator John F. Miller, of California, who died in this city to-day after a prolonged illness. Congress will undoubtedly set apart some day hereafter for the purpose of giving expression to the sentiments entertained for the character and great public services of Senator Miller. I offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the house has received with profound sorrow intelligence of the death of Senator John F. Miller of California.

Resolved, That out of respect to his memory this house do now adjourn.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and accordingly the house adjourned.

At 3.20 Stanford announced to the senate the death of Mr. Miller of California, and out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the senator moved adjournment. The senate then adjourned.

Senator Miller's Death

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Senator John F. Miller of California died at his residence in this city at 12.10 this afternoon, after a prolonged illness. While his condition has been regarded as precarious for many weeks past, his death to-day was sudden and unexpected. At no time since his arrival in this city to attend the session of this congress has he been regarded as entirely out of danger, but he showed such wonderful recuperative powers and rallied so often from attacks which were regarded at the time as necessarily fatal, his friends have been encouraged and even looked for his ultimate recovery. His death was the result of a complication of disorders arising primarily from a severe wound in the eye, received during the war 23 years ago. The bullet remained in his head about twelve years before it could be extracted, and the wound sapped his strength and rendered him an easy victim to disease. Loss of sleep debilitated his system and asthmatic symptoms kept him in constant pain. Bright's disease subsequently began its insidious work, then dropsical disorders were developed. But through all his illness the senator showed such nerve and will power that his physicians were encouraged to hope he might possibly recover. Several operations were performed and seemed to give much relief. When the storm passed over the city last night the senator complained of feeling much worse and complained of asthma. His physicians were quickly summoned and their attention seemed to have built him up again. This morning Dr. Pope made a careful examination of his patient and reported his condition as more favorable than it had been for many days past. Miss Miller reminded her father that she had made an engagement with her cousin to go to the capitol, but she didn't think she ought to go under the circumstances. Her father said it was wrong for her to think of staying at home on his account. The doctor had said he was better and in fact he did feel much stronger himself. He urged her so strongly that at last she consented, and thus it happened by her father's consent she was away from his bedside when he breathed his last. The news of her father's death unnerved her completely. The senator remained quiet up to about 12 o'clock, when he became restless and asked for the doctor. A messenger was sent for Dr. Pope, but before he arrived Mr. Miller had passed away. He was conscious to the last, and took a sad farewell of his wife, who had been at his bedside all day. Mr. and Mrs. John M. Davis had called in a few minutes before and were also present when he died. The senator leaves a wife and one daughter. The remains will be taken to California for burial.

Bowen's Great Effort.

DENVER, March 8.—A News Washington special says: Bowen delivered a speech on his silver bill to the largest crowd in the gallery of the session. It was supposed that the row between the senate and the president would break out, but Bowen got the floor instead of Edmunds. At the close of the morning hour Hoar asked for unanimous consent to allow Bowen to finish. Bowen held the galleries through the speech. The effort was good and likely to create discussion. The speech lasted two hours and a half. When he finished the senate adjourned because of Miller's death. Evarts sat in front of Bowen, Teller and Symes to the right, Ingalls stood behind, Hoar in his seat. Warner came over from the house. More democrats listened than republicans. Senator Jones said it was the most thoughtful speech on the subject delivered.

Colorado Fires

DENVER, March 5.—Fires this morning destroyed the boot and shoe store of [illegible] E. Secor at Longmont, upon which there was about $4500 insurance.

A special to the Tribune-Republican from Fort Morgan reports the burning early this morning of the section house on the Union Pacific road at Orchard Station. Mr. Bennett, section foreman, who had a general store in the building, loses about six thousand dollars with no insurance. Lodgers in the building had a narrow escape.

A Heavy Attachment

DENVER, March 5.—P. Jewell & Son to-day took out an attachment against the property of W. A. H. Loveland and T. C. Henry for $117,200. It is understood this money is due on promissory notes given by Loveland and Henry to secure their interests in the Denver Circle railway and Jewell park.

Chaffee Seriously Ill.

DENVER, March 8.—Ex Senator Jerome B. Chaffee was taken suddenly ill at his residence in New York to-day with acute meningitis and is not expected to live. David Moffat, president of the D. & R. G. railway, left for New York to-night in response to a telegram from Chaffee.

Differences Adjusted

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., March 8.—Local differences between the Knights of Labor and their employers on the Southern Pacific railway have been settled and the strike is at an end.

Miners on a Strike

DENVER, March 5.—It is reported here that six hundred miners in the employ of the Marshall Coal company at Erie went on a strike this morning because the company had reduced the wages from $1.23 to 92 cents per ton.

Gladstone Ill.

LONDON, March 8.—It has been ascertained by the press that Gladstone is confined to his room and has spent all the time since Sunday in bed. Ministers required by the exigencies of state business to call upon him have been received in his bedroom. He attends necessary correspondence by dictation.

The Duty on Rice

WASHINGTON, March 8.—Civil Service Commissioner Trenholm appeared before the ways and means committee to-day to express his views upon the sections of the Morrison tariff bill touching rice. He said that the duty on rice imported into the Pacific states was paid by Chinese laborers, who were the consumers, and it was almost the only tax paid by the Chinese. Mr. Trenholm told of the effect on rice plantations in this country resulting from disuse during the war, and said that if the product was should be checked at this time it would be difficult or almost impossible to re-establish the sources of supply within a long period of years.

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Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

Southern Ute chiefs approve the movement to transfer them to Utah.

The thirteenth game in the great chess match was won by Zukertort, and he is now but one game behind the American champion.

Notwithstanding the long debate and the numerous objections the education bill passed the senate yesterday by the decisive vote of 36 to 11.

The position of Congressman Pulitzer on the silver question is a conundrum. In congress he is non committal, his St Louis Post-Dispatch favors silver coinage, his New York World opposes it.

The interesting debate on the resolutions of the senate judiciary committee, which was expected to begin yesterday, was postponed by request of Senator Edmunds. The defense of democratic senators will not be warmer on account of the president's message.

As the confirmation of Postmaster Speers of Denver is pending in the senate his demand for immediate trial on the charge of land frauds should have been granted. It looks now as if the claim that the prosecution was brought for political reasons had good foundation.

Two new strikes of considerable dimensions began yesterday. The effort of New York carpenters to increase their wages appears likely to be successful. The second involves the idleness of ten thousand miners in Pennsylvania for an indefinite period.

A bill was offered in the house yesterday to make a public park of the Garden of the Gods. Its object, to protect from spoliation one of nature's most wonderful and beautiful works, is a laudable one, but as the garden is private property it seems to be beyond the power of the government.

The great strike on the Gould railroad system has been declared and nine thousand men are out of work. Whether right or wrong the differences should be seriously considered. A long continued strike will be far-reaching in its effects and will entail much suffering on helpless women and children.

Queen Victoria has given an indication of her feelings toward home rule in the slight she recently put on Charles Russell, the new attorney general, who went to Buckingham palace on Friday to be knighted. After waiting an hour the queen sent word that she was too fatigued to perform the ceremony, whereupon Russell withdrew indignant, saying that he will refuse the honor.

The interior department holds that the contract between the Union and Central Pacific companies and the Pacific Mail is a proper one. The railroads pay the Pacific Mail $85,000 per month in consideration of the steamship company's carrying freight at certain rates. The amount of this subsidy has already reached four million dollars.

Debate on the state of the union in the house brings out the views of the members. If the speeches are any indication, there is no danger of suspension of coinage at this session. Rarely an eastern man ventures to put in a statement of the effects of continued coinage, but not a strong speech has yet been made on that side of the question.

The conviction of the instigators of the London riots will prove a wholesome lesson to English socialists. With a term of penal servitude staring them in the face they will be slow to throw their communistic notions at a mob of hungry men. The leaders, Burns and Hyndman, are men of good education, which was poorly applied in inciting the ignorant to an outbreak against law and order. They have been fitly punished.

In our advertising columns will be found the call for a special meeting of voters to decide whether another school building shall be erected in this city. The needs of larger and more suitable quarters for school children must be admitted by all who are acquainted with the present condition of affairs. The economy of building must be conceded. There can be but little doubt of the result of the meeting.

The English author of a recently published book on American ranch life locates his hero "in Minnesota, at the base of the Rockies." Perhaps he considered a thousand miles but a short distance in such an immense country as ours. A little geographical study would do him no harm, however. Another Englishman speaks of our grand Cheyenne mountain as a hill; to which an exchange replies that if that hill could be balanced on the writer's island it would sink it in the sea.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, in his "Triumphant Democracy," asserts that it is in agriculture and the industries that accompany and extend it that the American people are to find their proper development, "not in chasing the ignis fatuus of carrying merchandise upon the high seas, for which they must contend at a disadvantage. Much less should they care for the building of warships. The present lack of a navy insures the nation a dignified position. It is one of the glories of the republic that she spends her money for better ends and has nothing worthy to rank as a ship of war. To build a few small ships and call them a navy will invite comparison, and the rascally 'comparative' must only make the republic ridiculous, for she either wants the strongest navy in the world or none."

Now that the Fitz John Porter bill has been presented to the senate the views of the new members have been discussed with much interest. The probability is that the vote will be very close. If Stanford and Mitchell, who succeeded democrats, vote against it, it is thought the result will be a tie. Senator Stanford has said that he is strongly of the opinion that Porter should not be restored to the army. His reverence of the opinion of General Grant, however, may have the effect of changing his views. He says that he knew Grant intimately for twenty years and believes that his judgment was almost infallible. A vote against the opinion of Grant on a military question will not be cast without serious reflection.

Senator John F. Miller of California, whose condition has alarmed his friends for some time, died yesterday afternoon at Washington. Senator Miller was an Indianian by birth, though his parents were Virginians. He received an education in law and practiced his profession in Indiana and California until the war of the rebellion broke out. At that time he was a member of the state senate of Indiana, but resigned and entered the army as colonel. He was soon given command of a brigade. He received severe wounds in the battles of Stone River and Liberty Gap, and for conspicuous bravery at the battle of Nashville was breveted major general. At the close of the war he declined a high position in the regular army and returned to California, where he served for four years as collector of the port of San Francisco. This was his first term in the senate.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Inter Ocean says the democratic senators endeavored to prevent the president from sending in the message on the subject of papers on file in the departments, urging that it would be in violation of official propriety and that he had no constitutional right to do so. But the inference that the democratic senators were not competent to make whatever defense was needed was what they did not relish. The indignation of the senators is expressed in the following paragraphs.

It turns out that Mr. Harris was quite as indignant as Senator Edmunds and for the same reason. Mr. Harris while a loyal party man is a great stickler for etiquette, and he not only considers it an impropriety for the president to send in a message relating to pending business, but he thinks it is a reflection upon the democratic senators, who he believes are perfectly capable of attending to their side of the case without any assistance from the White house.

A gentleman talking to a democratic senator remarked: "It was a very pertinent message." "Yes," replied the senator, "I should say it was also impertinent—the senate of the United States is not composed of school boys. The democratic members of the judiciary committee have covered every important point contained in the message."

Another senator from one of the south Atlantic states, who is noted as a wag, remarked in public in a street car that it was a well known principle in law that a man who pleaded his own case has a fool for a client, and he supposed that people would say the same thing about the president.

The strike in New York has ended in a victory for the employes. The violence of Thursday has been disclaimed by the leaders of the strike, and by their law-abiding course of yesterday the strikers have won the public sympathy. The extensive police preparations were unnecessary and their fears groundless. The companies had agreed to act in unison in case of trouble, but the complete organization of the Knights of Labor and the requirement that all drivers must be licensed by the city made resistance useless. The demand was for two dollars for twelve hours of labor, which is certainly not an exorbitant one. It is difficult to see how New York papers can bring valid argument against the propriety of such a modest demand. The riotous proceedings may be condemned, but the just cause of the claim must be allowed. These street car companies have possession of a giant monopoly. They pay dividends of from 40 to 60 per cent. Not only should the wages of their hard working drivers be increased, but fares should be reduced by law. Their greatest revenues come from the working classes, and the share of labor should be a fair one. The Knights of Labor organization has grown to be a great power in the land. In these New York strikes they have been uniformly successful. Their power may be seen in the occurrences reported by telegraph this morning. Some of these strikes may be just; some are evidently unjust; others are simple contests which do not affect the public. It would be strange if the workingmen elected to wield this great influence could always act with fairness and discretion; but with thousands dependent on their decision it may be taken for granted that their grievances have some foundation. The organization of labor is a development of the age, which will be judged according to the wisdom of its leaders.

The Blair education bill, which passed the senate on Friday by a large majority and now goes to the house for its judgment, provides that for eight years after its passage there shall be annually appropriated from the treasury the following sums, in aid of the common school education in the states and territories and District of Columbia, and Alaska: The first year, $7,000,000; the second year, $10,000,000; the third year, $15,000,000; the fourth year, $13,000,000; the fifth year, $11,000,000; the sixth year, $9,000,000; the seventh year, $7,000,000; the eighth year, $5,000,000; making $77,000,000; besides which there is a special appropriation of $2,000,000 to aid the erection of schoolhouses in sparsely settled districts, making the total fund $79,000,000. The money is given to the several states and territories "in that proportion which the whole number of persons in each, who being of the age of 10 years and over, can not write, bears to the whole number of such persons in the United States," according to the census of 1880, until the census figures of 1890 shall be obtained, and then according to the later figures. In states having separate schools for white and colored children, the money shall be paid out in support of such white and colored children between 10 and 21 years old in such proportion as they bear to each other, by the census. No state is to receive the benefit of the act until its governor shall file with the secretary of the interior a statement giving full statistics of the school system, attendance of white and colored children, amount of money expended, etc., number of schools in operation, number and compensation of teachers, etc. No state or territory shall receive in any year from this fund more money than it has paid out the previous year from its own revenues for common schools. If any state or territory declines to take its share of the national fund, such share is to be distributed among the states accepting the benefits of the fund. If any state or territory misapplies the fund, or fails to comply with the conditions, it loses all subsequent apportionments. Any state or territory accepting the provisions of the act at the first session of its legislature after the passage of the act shall receive its pro rata share of all previous appropriations. The object of this great appropriation is the education of the negro and the elevation of the illiterate population of the south. Following the lead of democratic senators it may reasonably be expected that the measure will pass the house.

The New Princeton Review under its present management is sure to take a high position among literary publications. Its table of contents for March represents the thoughts of the foremost writers and thinkers of America. In the current number is an exhaustive discussion of the subject of prison labor. After rejecting the lessee system as an evasion of duty by the state it finds but three methods of managing convicts worthy of consideration on their merits: the state account, the piece price and the contract system. By the latter New York has succeeded in the management of its prisons with gratifying results, and is considered the best, having stood the test of experience. The slight foundation for the objections of labor agitators is shown by the following: "The contract system has been especially attacked by the labor agitators on account of its competition with free labor, and by the prison reformer because of its failure to provide the prisoner with an environment that would exert a reformatory influence. The last objection is not vital as against the contract system itself, but only applies to an incident of its practical application, which there should be no insuperable difficulty in removing. The labor agitator has absolutely no ground for his complaint, and if made sincerely, which we doubt, it is made in ignorance. In 1880 only 23,524 convicts throughout the whole United States were employed in industries requiring skilled labor, and these industries were 138 in number. Comparing free laborers and convict laborers numerically, it has been recently shown that the percentage of the latter to the former is only 1.83; and as a convict's labor is only about 60 per cent of that of a free workman, the competing power of convict labor in this country is only a trifle over one per cent. And our prisons have an annual output of about $20,000,000, while the value of the manufactured products of the country is over $5,000,000,000 annually. That this competition amounts to anything appreciable we need not trouble ourselves to deny. But the labor agitator insists that even five hundred pairs of shoes made by prison labor may be sold at a rate which causes a general reduction in prices. This strikes us as being about on a par with objecting to the street vender of oranges and peanuts, because of his competition with a first-class fruit store. As a matter of fact, the prices are sustained despite the alleged prison competition, and we cannot but regard it as raised for selfish purposes by the professional agitators whose concern for the laboring man's welfare is most extraordinary, but whose personal expenditure of force is principally vocal."

LITERARY.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR MARCH.

The frontispiece is an engraving by Johnson of Mme. Le Brun's famous and beautiful portrait of herself, illustrating Mrs. Clement's "Art and Artists" paper on "French Painters," including Claude Lorraine, David, Ingres, and the Vernets.

Mrs. Burnett's serial, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," follows with a most delicately humorous account of the young American nobleman's first interview with his aristocratic grandfather.

One of the principal features of the number is the first one of the "St. Nicholas Dog Stories." This series is to include interesting stories, sketches, and anecdotes collected from various sources during the last five years; and these will now be published from time to time for the benefit of all dog lovers. Henry Eckford's "Wonders of the Alphabet" will be a revelation to many readers of the magazine, who have probably never imagined that so many interesting and curious things could be said about those elementary a, b, c's. "George Washington," Horace E. Scudder's biographical serial, is as entertaining as fiction, and this installment is of special interest, as it tells of Washington's first campaign experiences—against the French and Indians in 1758. Frank R. Stockton's "Personally Conducted" gives stay-at-home travelers to Florence and Venice, where with the aid of the abundant illustrations they can enjoy almost all there is to be seen, though they may miss the sensation of floating in gondolas.

Of the short stories the most notable are "Quaker Esther's Ride," an exciting horse story by J. Vinton Blake, and "The Great Snow-ball Fight," in which Charles Barnard tells how the snow-ball fighters were turned into a fire brigade. "The Brownies' Circus" leads the poetry in popular interest, and A. [illegible] some [illegible] of drawings in his clever "Minute Sketches." There is a short paper by Helen Jackson (H. H.); and "The Agassiz Association" contains the annual reports of the first hundred chapters of the association under the new arrangement.

THE MARCH CENTURY.

In the frontispiece of the March Century there is a reminder that Spain has been astonishingly quiet since the death of the young king. "Emilio Castelar, the orator,"—whose striking personality is revealed in the portrait, and described in William Jackson Armstrong's paper with the above title, and in a crisp article of "Reminiscences" by Alvey A. Adee, of the state department, Washington—has been a figure in every political agitation since the abdication of Isabella II., the mother of the late king. These articles define the brilliant talents which have made Castelar the pride of his people, and his limitations as a popular leader.

In the opening paper "Italy from a Tricycle," Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell begin a novel, pen and pencil, account of a trip from Florence to Rome, in a manner of travel and description made peculiarly their own by their clever book, a "Canterbury Pilgrimage." Twenty-seven sketches in this first part realize the best aim of travel illustration; and in the text the sights and incidents of the journey are entertainingly described. Ex-Minister Benjamin writes of "Mountaineering in Persia" as experienced during a summer trip in the Elburz mountains "for health and trout." Like its other papers, this article is richly illustrated.

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer contributes a second paper on "City Dwellings" in her series on "Recent Architecture in America," and the accompanying engravings for the most part show interior views of some of the notable houses in Boston, New York and Washington.

Mr. Howells, in the second part of his new novel, "The Minister's Charge," treats Lemuel Barker to an arrest and imprisonment on a false charge, which brings the reader in contact with phases of city life not previously treated by the author. The fifth part of Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote's story of mining life is a dramatic approach to the tragic scene which is begun, and with which "John Bodewin's Testimony" will end, in the April number. Mr. Stockton's amusing novelette, "A Borrowed Month," concludes with a transfer of the scene from Switzerland to Albany, and with the complications produced there by the mental magic of the hero in Switzerland. Mrs. Margaretta Wetherle Kernan contributes the short story of the number, which is called "John Toner's Experiment." It is a powerful sketch of character and humor, with a tragic ending. Ariana the heroine, is a "poor white" orphan with a remarkable voice, who becomes the protegee of an odd character, John Toner, and the pupil of the latter's brother-in-law, an Italian singing master of New Orleans. Mr. Kemble illustrates the story with a full page sketch of "Ariana and the Signor" at the piano.

This month's war article is by General Don Carlos Buell, who, in "Shiloh Reviewed," assails General Grant's paper of a year ago, and also takes issue with General Sherman. A part of General Buell's argument in favor of the claims of the army of the Cumberland, commanded by him, is a facsimile of a camp map of the field handed to him by General Sherman, on the evening of the first day's fighting, and his (General Buell's) extensive revision of the official map and criticism of General Sherman's modifications thereof. In "Memoranda on the Civil War" additions to the interesting confederate "Controversies in Regard to Shiloh" are made by Colonels S. H. Lockett and Alex. R. Chisolm. Major W. H. Powell makes a claim for "The Fourth Regular Infantry at Gaines' Mill;" and General Longstreet corrects the statement in his February paper, as to the time of the arrival of his corps on the field of the second Bull Run.

A remarkably clear and interesting statement of "The Strength and Weakness of Socialism," considered from the standpoint of the social agitators, and also from that of conservative reformers, is made by Dr. Washington Gladden. "Topics of the Time" discuss the social and political "Outlook of Our Cities" and the question of "Cheap Books Under International Copyright." In "Open Letters" Dr. Howard Crosby and Dr. A. A. Hodge contribute to the discussion of "Christian Union," or rather church union. S. W. Powell writes of "Timber Famine and a Forest School," and the Rev. E. L. Singleton comments on the proposed life senatorship for ex-presidents.

The poems of the number are contributed by L. Frank Tooker, Anthony Morehead, Charles Warren Stoddard, Mrs. Fanny Foster Clark, W. Bliss Carman; and in "Bric-a-Brac," by Miss Duvva Morgan-Smith, Frank D. Sherman, Margaret Vandegrift and Virginia B. Harrison.

LITERARY NOTES.

Forty-three volumes represent the mass of romance which Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth has written.

Mr. Edmund C. Stedman is preparing an article on a literary subject for the New Princeton Review.

Mr. E. A. Freeman has delivered at Oxford a lecture on "George Washington, the Expander of England."

The entire edition of an English translation of Daudet's "Sapho," recently published, was taken up at once by the London trade. A new edition is now in the press.

A copy of the first edition of Thackeray's "Book of Snobs" was sold in London the other day for [illegible]. The first edition of "The Story of Samuel Titmarsh and the Great Hoggarty Diamond" sold for $15.

Mr. Alfred Parsons has made a beautiful sketch of "The Fair Vale of Springhaven," which will serve as a frontispiece of the April Harper. It accompanies the opening chapters of Mr. Blackmore's "Springhaven."

Mr. Percival Lowell's "Choson" is making a partial failure in England for the curious reason that it is too large to go comfortably into Mudie's book boxes and that eminent philanthropist refuses therefore to circulate it.

In "Letters to a Daughter" (Jansen, McClurg & Co.), Mrs. H. E. Starrett preaches divers simple and practical little sermons to girls on such matters as concern their spiritual and intellectual development and their relations to those about them.

A third edition of Planché's "Costume in England" has been added to the Bohn library and imported by Scribner & Wolford. This history of dress has been made still more valable to the painter and the author by numerous revisions and enlargements.

Lord Rosebery is trying to establish a society in Scotland for printing the manuscript materials for Scottish history, especially the social history; letters or diaries of the seventeenth, eighteenth, or early nineteenth centuries. Lord Rosebery predicts that such a collection "would almost raise the wistful shade of Sir Walter himself."

Mr. William Winter's sketches of travel in England—published by Ticknor & Co. in two volumes—are about to be reprinted in Great Britain. David Douglas, the Edinburg publisher, will include all the sketches in one volume which will bear the appropriate title of "Shakespeare's England." The matter has been rearranged and carefully revised by the author.

Macauley had so little faith in the success of his "Lays of Ancient Rome" that he made Mr Longman a present of, the copyright on the volume, on the sole condition that it should be published. It is said that the publishers did not take advantage of the rash generosity of the author—a fact sufficiently rare in the history of publishing in England to be mentioned with awe.

Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice's notable collection of "Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln," by a number of the war president's distinguished contemporaries, will be brought out immediately by the North American Publishing company. In this volume will be found the most characteristic anecdotes of Lincoln which have yet been told, and many recollections of which there are now few left to record. The book will be sold only by subscription.

The first of a series of papers which Mr. Chas. Dudley Warner is about to bring out in Harper's Magazine presents as its heroine an attractive girl with a pair of amiable but rather uncultivated western parents. The scene opens at Fortress Monroe, and Mr. Reinhart has made some admirable drawings of the place. Mr Warner's monthly chapters will tell a continuous story, carrying on his characters from one American watering place to another but it is understood that the author does not regard the work as in any sense a novel.

Dr. Holmes's volume of verses lately published in London calls forth this cheery paragraph from the Whitehall Review: "That spirit of unfading usefulness which is characteristic of the man and all his writings impresses with peculiar vividness these poems. Old age with Wendell Holmes is but a merry jest, he says, like the light-hearted Venetian, 'with mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come,' and he scorns to greet old age with the hushed voice and tender melancholy of Coleridge. To him life is something like his own wonderful 'One Hoss Shay,' a thing to be looked on as lasting forever until the summa dies, the ineluctable tempus, does come—which when it comes let it come. Health, humor, and humanity smile on us between the lines of these delightful verses, it would be difficult indeed to be downcast or despondent in their bright company. To grow old gracefully is not an easy art; there is courage needful for the growing old rightly which is not the most facile virtue to assume. But our dear Bostonian has it, and it flows from him through the clear channel of his writings into the brains and hearts and nerves of his readers."

PERSONAL

Connecticut has eleven living ex-governors.

Walt Whitman is enjoying an unusual degree of health.

A lady in Fairburn, Ga., aged [illegible] has never tasted meat.

In Searsport, Me., are 111 sea captains—one to every three voters.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford will presently return to this country for a visit.

Portland, Maine, has [illegible] men possessing from $100,000 to $2,000,000 each.

Birmingham, England, still makes flint-lock muskets for use in the interior of Africa.

It takes but six minutes now to send a cable message to London and to get the answer.

The late John B. Gough delivered over 8,600 lectures. One year he lectured 386 times.

Ouida says that if the Venus de Medici could be animated into life, women would only remark that her waist was large.

Mrs Desdemona Wadsworth Fullmer Smith, who died recently in Salt Lake City, aged 75 years, was one of the first of the Prophet Joe Smith's wives.

David McDaniels, of Morristown, Vt., claims to be the oldest Mason in New England. He is 95 years old, and was made a member of Mount Vernon Lodge in 18[illegible]2.

Secretary Lamar is credited with having lately rebuked Colonel Ingersoll for his aggressive infidelity, and expressed a hope that he will some day become a Christian preacher.

Mr. Charles Longfellow, son of the poet, recently submitted to a very elaborate tattoo decoration at Yokohama. He was for more than three months in the hands of the tattooer, who did an amount of work on him during that time that is usually spread out over a period of three or four years.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by Rev. J. B. Gregg.

The Congregational club of New York city discussed on Monday evening Christianity and the labor problem, the Rev. Lyman Abbott, one of the vice presidents, in the chair. Mr. Roswell Smith opened the discussion. He said that he did not believe in any panacea for existing difficulties, and told the story of a Scotch minister who used whiskey himself, but, seeing one of his congregation using it, as he thought, too much, preached a temperance sermon; after the sermon, his parishioner met him at the door with the question, "Do you know how the streets of the New Jerusalem are kept so clean?" "No, Sandy, how is it?" "Each man keeps the street clean before his own door." That, Mr. Smith said, was the recipe for our business troubles. There would be no labor trouble if every employer would treat his workingmen as men, with consideration and without patronizing. He gave a number of illustrations of the results of applying Christian principles to the solution of business difficulties, taken from his own experience, which he said were not to go into the papers.

He was followed by Professor R. M. Smith, of Columbia college, who presented the subject from the standpoint of a political economist, disclaiming a position as an expert in either labor matters or religion. He deplored the non-existence of reliable statistics. In this country, he said, there are sixteen labor bureaus supported at considerable expense by as many states in America, and yet they have thrown no light whatever on the question. Prussia is the only country that has attempted to gather information, and the result of that attempt is astonishing; 97¼ per cent of the families of Prussia live on less than $750 a year; nearly 75 per cent on less than $225, and 6,000,000 persons, out of a total population of 25,000,000, earn less than $100 a year apiece. The average annual income of an agricultural laborer is $55. As to the dealing of Christianity with this harsh question of labor, history shows that in the ancient period when labor was slavery, Christianity raised the slave to a serf and then to a freeman. In the middle ages, of which trade guilds were the leading feature, Christianity again dignified labor. The guilds were essentially Christian organizations, and were under the protection and advice of the church. But in the modern period the laborer no longer goes to church, the spirit of trade unionism is atheistical, and Christianity has lost its grip on labor. The only way in which it can regain its hold is to to take up, as in previous periods, the question of quality, not of quantity, not to meddle with the wage question, but to fight the idea that the laborer was a brute or a machine, to generate a public opinion that should keep women and children out of the factory and the field, that should back up the laboring man in his endeavors to shorten his hours of work and compel the rich man to treat his employees as fellow-men, and not as senseless factors in a business problem.

The work which is being accomplished at Hampton Institute, Virginia, for the elevation of the negro and the Indian races on this continent can hardly be overestimated. The following account of what is being done there in the line of industrial training will be of general interest.

The industrial department is one of the most satisfactory and successful of the school. The home farm employs 15 boys from the night school (who work all day), and 37 normal scholars, who work two days in the week and go to school the other four. At the farms, four and a half miles distant (550 acres), 12 boys and 2 girls are employed. At the Huntington works is a steam saw mill, on the first story, which cut last year over 2,000,000 feet of North Carolina logs. It employs 20 regular night students, and 16 who work 2 days in a week. In the second story is the wood working shop, where 19 colored boys acquire rapid proficiency in their trades. This department was very busy last summer, doing all the wood work for the fine new church now in course of erection, on which good progress has been made. These works give employment to 54 boys in all, some of whom (having served their apprenticeship) are paid regular mechanics' wages. The "engineers' department" employs two Indians, one of whom has charge of the fine Corliss engine and boiler—the munificent gift of Mr. Corliss himself, who sent down his foreman to put them in place. The "printing office" takes no apprentices for less than four years, and employs 7 colored and 2 Indian boys. The book bindery has been busy on general work, and the presses, in addition to school work, have done much job work for the neighborhood. The knitting room employs 15 colored boys every day and 4 for 2 days in the week, besides 6 girls for the finishing of mittens, who are paid by the piece. They have turned [illegible],000 dozen pairs of mittens each month since July last, all being taken at a fixed price by a Boston commission house. The shoe factory employs nine Indians and two colored pupils, working half a day and attending school the other half. In the carpenter shop two Indians are engaged all day and 15 half a day, while four colored pupils work every day and one two days in the week. This department has put up the new hospital building now approaching completion—the splendid gift of King's Chapel society, of Boston. In the harness shop are four Indian and two colored boys. In the tin shop six Indian boys are filling an order for 6000 pieces of tinware. The paint shop has two Indian and two colored boys. Their summer work has been the calcimining of the new girl's building, making repairs in Virginia hall and repainting other structures. The "Wheelwright and Blacksmith's Shops" employ four Indians from the day school, three from the night school, five colored boys all day and three two days in the week.

Girls industries include the "Tailoring and Sewing Department," which employs fifty-four colored girls from day school, ten from night school and two colored and two Indian boys at tailoring. This department has finished 80 school uniforms, 1000 shirts and underwear, and much other work since July last. In the "Laundry and Cooking Class," twenty-three night class girls are engaged all day with details of sixty-eight pupils, each two days per week. The rest of the girls are employed in household duties.

The historic Butler school on the institute premises, and subject to its control, numbers 350 day scholars from six to fourteen years old and six Hampton teachers. The total teachers and people on the grounds is over 1000 souls.

Through the industrial system, whose main features are briefly outlined as above, students are enabled to pay out of their own earnings their board and cost of books and clothing. There was charged to them the last year ending July 1st, 1885, the sum of $55,072.29, of which $44,085.31 was paid in labor, $4,780.66 in cash and $2,722.36 in personal aid, leaving $3,483.96 debts to be paid in future, of which last item $[illegible],000 will be loss through neglect to pay up. Attention is called to the fact that charity aid for board, books, etc., is only one-twentieth of the actual cost charged to students.

The cardinal's hat has been bestowed upon Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, Md. He was born in that city in 1834, and is now not quite fifty-two years of age. He is thus one of the youngest Roman Catholic prelates of the country. While he is archbishop of one of its oldest sees, as a churchman and a writer he has achieved a wide reputation in his own church, and by his learning and his uniformly urbane manners he has won respect and esteem wherever he is known. He is a thorough American in character, and favors a progressive ecclesiastical policy. He favors the participation of the priests in the election of the bishop, and the participation of the laity in the management of the temporal affairs of the church. He is accredited with great executive ability by those who know him most intimately. His appointment as cardinal does not involve any change in his executive powers in the Roman Catholic church. It does not confer jurisdiction upon him outside of his own diocese, and the title is rather of an honorary than of an executive character, though undoubtedly it will materially enhance his influence throughout the American Roman Catholic church. As cardinal of course it is possible for him to be elected pope in case of the pope's death, and if he could reach Rome in time he would have a voice in the election of a new pope. He will necessarily go to Rome to receive the insignia of his office. His appointment appears to be received with great approbation by the Roman Catholic church in this country.

From Wednesday's Daily.

FREE LECTURES.

Sixth Lecture in the Presbyterian Church Course

Delivered Last Night by Hon. John Campbell

On the Subject "Literature of Law and Lawyers."

The sixth lecture in the free course was given at the Presbyterian church last night by Hon. John Campbell in the presence of a large audience, his subject being "Literature of Law and Lawyers." Mr. Campbell started out by stating that the withdrawal from the prosaic routine of a lawyer's active practice to the contemplation of the literature of the law was delightful and restful. In the practice of the law there was much of unmitigated enjoyment for the lawyer and in the administration there was often but little encouragement for the litigants. To the mind of a professional lawyer the speaker said that the subject announced would be too comprehensive for a single lecture and it is not possible within the hour allowed to exhaustively discuss any single topic of the law. It will be more consistent with the present purposes not to omit the field of inquiry even though at the risk of superficial treatment and a variance between the title and the contents.

By literature of the law is meant only that class of legal writings distinguished for beauty of style or expression, in distinction from those of positive knowledge, the list would be very short in comparison with the great mass of works treating of legal topics. Necessarily most of the law books useful to the practitioner are works of positive legal knowledge, at least such is their design. When you come to consider the universality of law, that its domain is co-extensive with a rational and humane government, that the commerce of the world and the business of every day life are subject to and controlled by its mandates, that life, liberty and property are held and enjoyed in accordance with its provisions, it can readily be perceived why our law books are usually grave and serious works. Some of them are however worthy of a place beside the choicest flowers of literature in other departments of learning.

Mr. Campbell proceeded to state that there were three systems of scientific law in connection with which there was valuable and interesting literature. First, the civil law of the Roman empire, including those nations which adopted it. Second, the law of nations, or public international law. Third, the common law of England and other English speaking nations.

The speaker then very thoroughly covered the three systems above mentioned, giving an outline of the renowned twelve tables of the Roman law which were digested by the decemvir of 445 B. C. These tables, he said, contained many wise provisions, but the utter absence of any protection for women and the iniquitous power over wives given to husbands clearly exhibited the barbarous nature of the old Romans and rendered these tables a most infamous and almost diabolical in meanness. In the year 533, A. D., the present body of civil law was completed under the direction of the emperor by Tribonian and other lawyers. These compilements contain the fundamental or elementary principles of the ancient law schools at Rome and Constantinople. The speaker granted that many and serious objections could be made against this system, but at the same time acknowledged that taken as an entirety it surpassed all others of ancient or modern times, although as far as it applied to civil and political liberty it did not compare with English and American law. He considered that the greatest curse in the civil law in its comparison and in its literature or history was the unlimited and despotic power it centered in the emperor. It was, however, abundantly shown that the system formed the basis and entered largely into the composition of the law of the western nations of Europe. From the first to the twelfth century there was little if any progress, to the contrary everything seemed to be stagnant, and the intellect of man seemed to be under a cloud. No jurists were produced in either Germany or France and it was left alone to Italy to produce masters of the science of jurisprudence. This Mr. Campbell looked upon as being very strange, from the fact that the Germans since then have produced some of the most profound and earnest of jurists. In conclusion of the Roman period a warm appeal was made and a quotation had from one of the most distinguished of American lawyers.

Next in order came the law of nations the second greatest system which defined the rights and prescribes the duties of nations in their intercourse with each other. In this respect there were two theories, one a system of positive institutions based upon common consent, the other that it was natural law received through divine revelation. There was no doubt, the speaker said, truth in both notions, but be that as it may there was no question but that this division of opinion had given rise to many valuable discussions of the respective theories.

If a common lawyer, an American or Englishman was compelled to choose whether to recognize the cultivation of the literature of the civil or the common law of England, the decision would not be easy to make from the fact that it would depend upon the point of view of the enquirer and the use to be made of the knowledge. Mr. Campbell then went on to show what had been developed under the common law and the growth and development of the old systems after its transportation to America. Under the three [illegible]

so vast, so stupendous that the human mind is unable to grasp its full meaning.

When he came to the second part of his lecture, "Lawyers," Mr. Campbell said: "The rise of the lawyer power in England was in the time of Edward III in the thirteenth century when the king in defiance of the pope levied taxes upon the clergy which was resisted. That monarch hit upon an ingenious and effectual plan which ended all opposition. From that day to the present time this power has been governing with slow but never decreasing strength, regardless of the fact that his power in parliament has not been as conspicuous as one might expect.

In this country from the revolution to the present time the lawyer has been prominent in all great constitutional and national movements. In the present congress out of 76 members of the senate there are 62 lawyers, and in the house of representatives out of 324 members from the states there are 222 lawyers, including the representatives from the territories there are 333 members of the house and out of these 227 are lawyers.

The speaker then took up the most brilliant American lawyers of the age, starting out with Sergeant S. Prentiss of Mississippi, of whom a very good sketch was given. Next in order followed Sir James Mackintosh, William A. Beach also Adams, Quincy, Henry, Madison, Hamilton, Burr, Calhoun, Mason, Evarts, Clay, Webster and hosts of others.

Mr. Campbell then stated that on next Tuesday night the genial and accomplished lawyer and gentleman who entertained the public so well two weeks ago, (meaning Mr. Risley), would from personal recollections speak of America's greatest and most famous lawyer and statesman Daniel Webster.

The lecture was then concluded with a very flattering tribute to Lord Thomas Erskine, who, in the speaker's opinion, was the greatest advocate of ancient or modern times.

"HER BROTHER'S CRIME."

A New Four Act Drama by El Paso County Authors.

The loveliest climate and the grandest scenery in the world have not, in past years, been without the power to attract to Colorado some of the brightest and greatest literary and artistic geniuses of the age. And the advent of each, whether they came amongst us temporarily or remained enchanted by the beauties with which nature has so lavishly supplied us, has been met and welcomed with that degree of cordiality which they have deserved. When we so gladly welcome talent and genius already acknowledged by the world, how much pleasanter it is to be able to recognize and chronicle talent and genius of a high order when developed in our very midst. Such is our pleasant duty to-day.

We have recently had the pleasure of reviewing a four-act drama entitled, "Her Brother's Crime," written by Messrs. W. de Wilde and M. Sterne, of our neighboring village of Husted, which we sincerely believe cannot fail to add luster to that galaxy of brilliant literary efforts which have already emanated from this land of perpetual sunshine at the foot of the Rockies.

Messrs. de Wilde and Sterne, by their combined efforts, have succeeded in producing a drama not only of exceeding literary merit, but a work animated with the strongest passions and noblest sentiments. The plot is intricate and very interesting and immediately interests the auditor in the characters portrayed. The dialogue is generally terse, sharp and to the point, and the action of the play quick and decided, several quite necessary points for the successful production of a play of this class. We will try to give the reader an idea of the story of the play in as few words as possible.

Clifford Mowbray, a young man of good character and habits and possessed of wealth, is engaged to be married to Miss Madoline Thornton, the only child and heiress of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thornton, people of wealth and position. But unfortunately, Clifford's life is embittered by a brother, Edwin, whose misdeeds are a perpetual sorrow to him. The first scene represents a drawing room in Thornton Court and the time is supposed to be the evening previous to the marriage of Clifford and Madoline. The major portion of this act is taken up in repartee between Mr. John Burleigh, a rather choleric but good natured old bachelor) and Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Clifford, Madoline and Miss Eva Eversleigh, an orphaned niece of Mr. Thornton on the felicity and infelicity of the married state. The old bachelor having gotten the worst of it, the family retire leaving him and Clifford to smoke, and this they proceed to do in a conservatory adjoining, leaving the stage clear for Thomas, a stage-struck flunkey, to introduce a very amusing scene by trying to teach Jane, a waiting maid, to act the scene from "Romeo and Juliet." The return of the gentlemen interrupts this and Clifford finds a letter left by one of the servants. Then Mr. Burleigh expresses his love for his niece, Madoline, and exhibits a necklace of pearls which he has bought as a present to her. While he is doing this Clifford's brother, Edwin, enters through the rear and overhears the conversation. Uncle John Burleigh then retires and Clifford proceeds to read his telegram aloud which informs him that he is a bankrupt. While he is consumed with grief, Edwin goes into Burleigh's room and commits the crime of stealing the pearls. Returning he is discovered by Clifford and a scuffle ensues for their possession which results in Edwin escaping with the pearls, leaving the empty casket in the hands of Clifford. The noise having aroused the household, Clifford is accused of the crime of the theft, which to protect his brother he refuses to explain. This ends the first act and makes a very striking tableau.

The second act is located on the lawn in front of Thornton Court, and is made very amusing by the quarreling of Uncle John Burleigh and Miss Julia Fortesque, a maiden lady of a similar temperament to his own. This act also introduces Silas Graham, a villain, who has come to Thornton Court representing himself to be Barton Eversleigh, (the father of Eva) supposed to have been killed during the Mexican war, but whom Graham has known so intimately as to be familiar with the smallest details of his life. He succeeds in imposing on the credulous relatives and gains possession of Eva and the Eversleigh estates. The last part of the act is a very dramatic parting of Madoline and Clifford, as he is leaving with the union troops for the war of the rebellion.

Act three shows the progress of the play and the action is laid in the conservatory of the residence of Silas Graham, alias Barton Eversleigh, during the progress of a masque ball given by that gentleman. It introduces all the characters of the play en masque excepting Eva and Graham. Clifford is there, having [illegible] but his presence is unknown to any one. Strong, pathetic scenes and some very amusing ones are introduced showing the unhappiness of Eva with her supposed father, and the budding love between Uncle John and Miss Fortesque. But the most remarkable character at the masquerade is a person calling himself the "Unknown." This person excites so much attention by his pointed actions and speeches that a curiosity is aroused about him, and this is in no wise allayed when he unmasks and reveals himself as Edwin Mowbray, and grasps Silas Graham by the throat, that gentleman having expressed the most abject fear on recognizing the Mowbrays. This ends the third act.

The fourth and last act in which the denouement takes place is located in a morning room at Eversleigh, and details things going on the sensational events of the night previous at the masque ball. Silas Graham tries to treat the matter lightly, but Edwin and Clifford Mowbray enter and Edwin thus states. He states he had entered into a partnership with Graham for the purpose of securing the Eversleigh estate, but he while reconnoitering had seen the pearls in the possession of Mr. Burleigh and had stolen them with the above results. Returning to Graham he had been conscience stricken and started to return them, when the latter stabbed him in the back and after securing the jewels threw the supposed dead body in a stream, but he had been rescued and nursed to life in time to join the regiment in which his brother Clifford was an officer. He now returned with written evidence from the Mexican government that the true Barton Eversleigh was dead, having been betrayed by this man, Silas Graham. The necklace of pearls having been found in the possession of Graham, he is driven away in shame and disgrace, while Edwin being proven a broken and penitent man, is forgiven. The theft of the necklace, for which he has suffered so long, being proven "Her Brother's Crime," Clifford is again received by the Thorntons and he and Madoline are happy once more; while Uncle John caps the climax by proposing to Miss Fortesque. This ends the play very pleasantly.

As to the matter composing the play we have but two criticisms to make:

First—In the comic scene in which Thomas attempts Shakespeare, we would recommend the cutting down of some of the quotations, for it seems to us that the best natured audience in the world could not take pleasure in the burlesquing of the beautiful words of the bard of Avon to the extent to which Thomas is made to carry them.

Second—In the latter part of the third act, Edwin is made to indulge in some metaphysical dissertations on love, woman, etc., which seem in the reading a little heavy, and from our experience sound hardly natural from such a source, at such a time and place and in a mixed company of pleasure seekers.

During the action of the play Clifford sings a song entitled "I Love You Still," which was written and set to music especially for this play. The words are very pretty and when properly rendered we have no doubt will add greatly to the general effect of the play.

Messrs. de Wilde and Sterne have certainly done a most creditable piece of work in this their maiden effort in dramatic literature, and we sincerely hope that the piece will meet with the same favor from managers and public that their former play, "Laura," etc.

BAPTIST UNION.

Yesterday's Session of the Rocky Mountain Association.

Yesterday morning was devoted to the pastors' conference which was convened at 9 o'clock. It was a very interesting meeting, and stirring addresses on theological and practical questions were delivered by Rev. T. P. Pea, Rev. G. E. Merrill, Rev G. L. Hart, Rev. Alex. Turnbull, Rev. N. F. Hoyt, Dr. L. T. Cooper and President E. L. Sawyer.

During the afternoon reports were made by the chairmen of the several committees and sharp and interesting discussions took place upon them. Report of President Sawyer indicated that he had traveled over one thousand miles and had visited nearly all the churches in Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico. He had dedicated one church in New Mexico, had laid the corner stone of a new church building in Colorado and had secured and expended nearly $800 upon the field.

Rev. Robert S. Roe, treasurer of the Union, presented his report showing a small surplus unexpended.

Secretary N. F. Hoyt presented a full and very satisfactory report of the proceedings of the board.

Election of officers was held with the following result: Rev. E. L. Sawyer was re-elected president; Rev S. Gorman, of New Mexico, was elected first president; Rev Geo. Barrett, of Utah, second vice-president; Rev. J. C. Whipple, of Wyoming, third vice-president; Rev. Robert Cameron, of Denver, fourth vice-president; Rev. N. S. Hoyt, of Canon City, secretary; Judge E. A. Colburn, of Colorado Springs, treasurer. As members of the board of directors to fill the expired term of three years, Rev. Robert Cameron, Rev. L. L. Beach and Rev. G. E. Merrill were elected. Those who are to serve for two years are Rev. Alex. Turnbull, Rev. N. F. Hoyt, Rev. C. M. Jones. Those for one year are Rev. G. L. Hart, Rev. E. L. Sawyer and Judge E. A. Colburn.

At half past seven last evening the convention was called to order by the president who announced the report of the committee on resolutions. A resolution was adopted thanking the people of this place for their very hospitable entertainment of the delegates to the convention, after which the regular programme was carried out.

The first speaker was Rev. Mr. [illegible], a returned missionary, who gave a very [illegible] account of his work among the Karens of British Burmah. He placed the heathen Karens very low in the social scale, as they are the most filthy, stupid and drunken people on the face of the globe. They understand the art of making liquor, but should come to America to learn that it is good for them. The poor, ignorant heathen believe that drinking is bad for them, but drink because they like it. During the fifty-eight years in which the work has been carried on in the field great results have been achieved. Of the 450,000 inhabitants of British Burmah 25,000 have been gathered into the churches of which there are from two to three hundred. These churches are for the most part self supporting, choosing and supporting almost entirely their pastors and school teachers. The object of the missionaries has been first to evangelize and then educate the people. The organization of village schools follows quickly upon the establishment of churches. There are high schools and a theological seminary where natives are educated for preachers and teachers. When converted they have a mind to work and give most liberally when it requires great sacrifices.

Dr. Cameron of Denver spoke on the subject of Home Missions. He began by emphasizing the importance of self-denial in Christian work. The American people spend their money on extravagant living but feel poor and penurious when the mission cause is presented. He then went on to say that he would be glad to see a good evangelist of the right type spending his time among the feebler churches of the Rocky mountain region. A good man who knew the gospel and could tell it in simple, clear and manly tones, and who would also love the truth would be of great service to the cause. He would like to see a large number of young men of the right sort come here to settle and become pastors of our churches. He thought that single men were very desirable if they were only willing to endure hardship and live upon small salaries. He felt that it was exceedingly important that we should wake up the whole membership of the church and set them to work. Too many Christians are brought into the church and carried to heaven as a burden instead of being taught that it is their duty and privilege to work and win others to the Savior.

Interesting remarks were made by Rev. Mr. Merrill, Rev. Alex. Turnbull, Mrs. Beach and Rev. E. L. Sawyer, after which pledges were received for the aid of the more destitute churches amounting to a considerable sum. A meeting of the board of managers will be held at 9 a. m. to-day which will close the fourth annual session of the union.

A Chance for Sportsmen

In another column Messrs. De Coursey & Potter offer for sale the celebrated Beaver ranch, just south of our city. Some six years ago the present owner of this valuable property bought it through Captain De Coursey for the sum of $12,000. Since that time he has greatly improved and beautified it, expending over $6,000 in the work, so that it would seem as though the figure ($ 6,000) at which the farm is now offered, is, to say the least, a very reasonable one. The ranch has long been noted (under the name of "The Old Newton ranch) as a great hay producing property, there having been from 200 to 300 tons of hay yearly cut from it, for many years past. The present owner has built handsome cottages and capacious barns on the place; enclosed it with a strong wire fence; put the ditches in first class shape, and constructed a large lake, which is filled with the purest water from inexhaustible springs rising on the ranch. Some years ago this lake was planted with German carp, an excellent fish for market and the table, and its waters are now fairly alive with these finny creatures, some of which have attained a great size, and weigh over twenty pounds each. The lake may be enlarged indefinitely, or other lakes made on the property, for the reason that the springs of water thereon seem to be numberless, and as said before, inexhaustible—and thus "Beaver Ranch," besides yielding a handsome income from hay and other soil products, may be converted into a grand and profitable fish farm. Crops of ice could also be obtained in the winter, and the proximity of the locality to this city would render the lake a favorable resort for skating in this season, or for boating in the summer.

It would almost seem as though the place were intended for a place of public resort and pleasure, and as herein shown, it could be made the source of large income in various ways, besides adding one more to the attractions of our city and its environs. We hope that some parties or some company will secure it for the purpose indicated. It is just the spot for a suburban sanitarium. We suggest that the members of our recently formed Gun club take a look at the ranch with a view to adopting it as their sporting ground. The duck shooting over the lake, for several months in each year, is the finest to be had within many miles of the city, and the property would seem to be a desirable one, made to the order of the gentlemen of the Gun club. We understand that the property will be sold on long time, if desired, and with the item of interest arranged on an eastern basis. Here, therefore, is a chance for our sportsmen to have things pretty much their own way, and we hope they will embrace it.

Hon. J. S. Orman of Pueblo was among the arrivals in the city on the Salt Lake express last night.

Colorado Springs will send a good delegation to the oratorical contest at Boulder on the 12th inst.

Messrs. W. J. McCreery, Albert Gockner and C. S. Stevens left for California last night via Denver and the Union Pacific.

Messrs. Charles Maude and Mr. George Mack leave for New Mexico to-day to purchase a bunch of cattle for their ranch near Franceville.

Mr. J. G. Weis, traveling auditor of the Denver & Rio Grande, who has been spending the past ten days in Colorado Springs, left last night for Leadville.

Herbert's orchestra furnished the music at Mr. Pouzalin's reception on Monday night. This is a new organization, and we hope that it will meet with liberal patronage.

We announced the other day that the concert for the benefit of the Choral Union would be given on March 16th. Manager Nye, however, informs us that it has again been deferred until Monday, March 22d, on which date it will positively be given.

The Antlers Arrivals—D. J. Cole, New York; James Patterson, N. P. Rly; W. J. McCreery, Pittsburg; C. S. Stevens, Albert Gockner, New York; L. B. Bue, St. Joe; F. W. Calkins, G. L. Rice, F. A. Williams Denver; Mrs. D. Swizer, St. Louis; C. H. Wade, Boston; W. P. Harwood, Kansas City; J. B. Orman, Pueblo; Charles Thornton, Canon City; Frank Thomas, Denver.

From Thursday's Daily.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Fifth Annual Convention of the El Paso Association.

Good Attendance and Much Interest Manifested.

Yesterday's Proceedings and the Programme for To-day.

The fifth annual convention of the El Paso County Sunday School association opened in the Congregational church yesterday afternoon at two o'clock with about fifty delegates in attendance representing the Sunday schools of Colorado Springs, Fountain, Monument, Manitou and other towns in the county. The convention was opened with devotional exercises. Judge E. A. Colburn was in the chair and Mr. F. L. Reserve acted as secretary. But little business was done at the afternoon session beyond the appointment of committees which were as follows:

Entertainment—John Lennox, A. L. Corman.

Nominations—Superintendents of the different Sunday schools with [illegible] Colborn as chairman.

Resolutions—The pastors of the churches with Rev. J. B. Gregg as chairman.

The convention started out under the most favorable auspices and it is expected that there will be a large number of additional delegates in attendance to-day.

EVENING SESSION.

Yesterday evening's session commenced by a song service conducted by Rev. G. N. Eldridge, lasting for half an hour, after which an address of welcome was delivered by Rev. J. B. Gregg, which was cordial and hearty. This was followed by a song of welcome by Miss Fannie Aiken, "Come unto me all ye weary." President E. A. Colburn then addressed the convention, taking for his subject the motto of the association, "Let us not be weary in well doing; for in due season we shall reap, if we faint not." Experience shows that weariness is the legitimate result of all labor; of well doing and evil doing. We must be weary, but let us not be so weary as to stop working. Sunday school work has its difficulties. How often a superintendent looks over his school and sees four or five teachers absent. Teachers also have difficulties to contend with. There is the discouragement of teaching the same lessons over and over again to the same scholars, the seemingly fruitless labor that is often experienced bearing no visible results, and the feeling of unfitness which frequently follows. It is not unusual that this very feeling of unfitness is itself a good evidence of fitness. One who realizes his needs is in a fair way to gain his ideal. On the other hand Sunday school work has encouragements peculiar to itself. Sunday school workers are above a suspicion of seeking financial gain, as theirs is a labor of love. The belief that those who love their work are the most efficient laborers is a popular fallacy. He who sets out with the firm determination to do his best will be most successful. To teachers is entrusted the human heart at its most impressionable period. Many of the greatest men and women have engaged in the work, which is one that shall endure. We shall reap if we faint not. Therefore we should give our best endeavor to the cause which is the grandest in which we can engage. The work is more enduring than the worker. Let us so work that we may depart with the consciousness that we have done as well as we could. The discourse was interesting and well calculated to encourage teachers and others engaged in the same field. Rev. J. S. Black spoke on "The Teacher as a Character Builder." This is the great aim of the work to which teachers are called. Every soul is capable of something. This capability whether it be for good or evil is what constitutes character. There is no such thing as a characterless man. It is in the province of the teacher to develop these natural powers and make the best of them. School is only valuable as it enables a man to make the best of himself. Public schools are useful in that they give a certain amount of necessary practical knowledge and incidentally forms character. The Sunday school has a particular aim and a specific object which is the salvation of souls. The Sunday school is the nursery of the church. It should work with the church in bringing in outsiders. It has an advantage over the church as it offers a better opportunity for exerting direct personal influence, and its graded classes enable the teachers to adapt their instruction to the understanding of their scholars. Its chief object is the conversion of the child and all other teaching should be made subservient to that. However it is quite possible to weary the child by the constant repetition of "Come to Jesus." The Bible says be all things to all men. I would add that we be all things to all boys and all girls. Attention should be paid to the building up of the child's character, and bringing him nearer the heart and life of Christ. We will see the full fruition of our hopes by making our lives such as we would have our scholars imitate. We should be able to say come and not be obliged to say go. We should allow all kinds of questions, especially questions of conduct. We should remember our own youth and not be impatient even though the questions seem unreasonable. Don't make too many rules. Those given to man by God are few and simple. There is a great advantage in small classes as the teachers have a better opportunity to become acquainted with their scholars and win their confidence. Sunday school teachers are desirous of turning out not only Christians but also citizens.

Rev. G. L. Merrill, the last speaker of the evening, had for his subject "Collateral Studies." He said that Bible studies were secondary to conversion. Some things can well be taught, that are of more importance than geography, zoology or botany. Any class of boys can be interested in the question, "How can a boy be a useful member of society." He should understand that he is already a member of society and has a duty to perform in it. Mission work can be suggested and scholars may be shown how to become home missionaries. Conversion in youth as illustrated by the lives of representative men would be an interesting topic. Much can be said of the Bible. What it is, how it grew, how it was written and how it was preserved. Its inspiration, its literature, and its contemporaneous history would furnish subject-matter for several lessons. Mr. Merrill gave many practical illustrations of the subject from his own experience and developed many original thoughts. The programme

Major John Hulbert of Manitou yesterday contributed to the Episcopal church a choice building lot on which is to be erected a rectory.

Harriet Lewis, who was found guilty of using profane and abusive language, yesterday paid the fine and the costs accrued in the case and took an appeal to the county court.

Charles Thornton, superintendent of the Thornton Coal company, Cañon City, was in the city yesterday in the interest of the company. They are supplying Bacon & Carr with coal.

At a meeting of the Matt France Hose company held last evening, W. D. Stover was unanimously nominated for the office of chief engineer of the fire department for the ensuing year.

A telegram was received in this city yesterday morning from Poncha Springs, stating that the bath house at the Springs burned on Tuesday night. Mrs. Dana has been there some time for the benefit of her health.

Mr B. L. Dye stopped over in Colorado Springs yesterday on his way from Michigan to California in company with his wife. Mr. Dye was for some time a resident in this vicinity, having been engaged in wool growing. He was summoned east a short time ago on account of the death of his father.

Mr. John E. Hundley leaves for the east to-day to purchase a car load of horses with which to replenish his stables for spring and summer use. By keeping the best roadsters and the finest turnouts Mr. Hundley has gained the reputation of being the most enterprising livery man in the county, if not in the state

Articles of incorporation of the Grand Valley Ranch and Cattle company were yesterday filed at the county clerk's office by E. W. Hallett, J. L. Marston, G. R. Buckman and H. C. Hussey. The capital stock of the company is $100,000 and the directors for the first year are E. W. Hallett of Springfield, Mass., E. H. Barker of Ware, Mass., A. S. Fisher of Denver and J. L. Marston and W. L. Hallett of Colorado Springs.

Auditor Murphy, of the Denver & Rio Grande, sends out the following statement of the approximate earnings of the Denver & Rio Grande for the first week of March

	For the week		For the year	
	1886	1885	1886	1885.
Freight	$ 68,050	$ 87,607	$695,465	$711,5[illegible]
Passenger	15,922	15,804	163,349	131,484
Exp., mails, etc	8,200	7,56[illegible]	74,6[illegible]0	68,604
Total	$ 92,17[illegible]	$110,97[illegible]	$923,414	$911,623

Increase for the year, $11,791. Per cent 01 29-100.
Decrease for the week, $1[illegible]2 Per cent 14 24 100.

We are requested to call attention to the fact that southern California is about to send a citrus fair to Chicago, to be exhibited in the annex of the exposition building, for three or four weeks, commencing on about the 18th of March. This fair will consist of a grand display of oranges, lemons, raisins and fruits, and other productions of southern California. The exhibit is made under the auspices of the Immigration Association of Southern California. It is proposed to place a bearing orange grove, of a dozen or more trees, in the center of the hall—live trees taken from orchards laden with fruit. We desire to call the attention of the people of this section to the fair so that those who desire to see it may take that occasion to visit Chicago.

W. L. Reece, familiarly known as Uncle Jeff, says last evening's Republican, left on the Thunderbolt to-day for the Soldiers' home at Leavenworth, Kansas. The home will not be opened for the reception of soldiers until the first of July, but through the influence of Judge McMorris and General Oglesby, of Illinois, Uncle Jeff will be admitted as a special favor. He was born in east Tennessee in 1821, hence is sixty-five years of age, served in the Eighteenth Illinois regiment and took part in the battles of Fort Donelson and Shiloh. While on a transport going down from Fort Donelson he was severely injured by being thrown under an artillery wagon, but served out his remaining three years in the invalid corps. He is a member of Colorado Springs Post No. 22, and has resided in the city since its foundation, has never received a pension because lacking the influence to press his claims.

Mr. O. A. Cotton, one of Colorado's pioneers and one of the earliest residents of El Paso county, died at his home near El Paso yesterday morning, and his funeral will take place here to-day. Mr. Cotton came to Colorado in 1860 and spent some time at Colorado City, the capital of the territory. On May 13, 186[illegible], before the county was organized, he under the laws of the El Paso Claim club located and proved up 160 acres of land composing the ranch on which he has lived ever since, and where he died and will be buried. He was for years postmaster and justice of the peace, and during his twenty-six years' residence in the county has acted in other official capacities. In early days when the Indians were thick he would rent his ranch in the summer and prospect for minerals in the mountains, but of late years on account of his excessive weight, nearly 400 pounds, he has been unable to get around much beyond occasional visits to Colorado Springs. In the death of Mr. Cotton El Paso county loses one of its oldest and most respected residents.

LABOR CONTESTS.

Five Thousand Operatives Out of Employment at Cohoes.

Trades Unions of St. Louis Express Sympathy with Strikers.

Engineers and Firemen Give Assurances of Their Loyalty.

The Railroad Strike.

St. Louis, March 9.—All freight traffic over the bridge is entirely suspended this morning and none except passenger trains have been allowed to pass over since last night. Passenger trains are made up by the yard masters and bridge superintendents, who also do all the switching necessary to bring trains into position at the union depot. Each road is obliged to use its own engines in making up and transferring its cars, as none of the bridge engines are in use. Bridge company engineers and firemen have not as yet gone out, but they refuse to do any of the work which heretofore has been done by shopmen, such as repairing, cleaning, etc. Wherever an engine becomes injured or its machinery needs cleaning there is no one to work and the engine is set aside. All passenger trains for the east and west have succeeded in starting out this morning, but all have been more or less delayed on account of the difficulty. Few men in the yards and depot are experienced in making up trains.

At the Missouri Pacific and Iron Mountain yards everything is quiet and no disturbance has occurred and none is expected. Squads of guards appointed by the knights continually patrol the yards, protecting the companies' property and dispersing groups of men who become at all excited in discussing the situation, and in this way perfect order prevails. A rumor to the effect that all knights employed by all roads which have yards in East St. Louis will strike this morning is in circulation. This has been confirmed by one of the superintendents of the Bridge & Tunnel company, who says that such a move is certainly in contemplation. Knights when questioned about the affair maintain strict silence and will make no statement in confirmation or denial of the rumor. A sub-official of the Missouri Pacific road said to a reporter last night: "You are aware that we are expected to say nothing and saw wood, but I will say confidentially to you that from the inside I know the extent and meaning of this trouble is more alarming than the head officials would admit under any circumstances. The men who are participating in the strike are better able now than before to fight to the bitter end, and the company can't refuse to respond to the appeals of shippers very long. I don't say the strike is just or warranted, but I do say, and emphatically, that it can't be put down as quietly and quickly as could be wished. It will not be stopped where it is. There is not a freight wheel turning now and were it not for the United States mails it is certain that passenger trains would be stopped as well. Unless a compromise is made the strike of '86 will be more bitterly contested than the one in '77."

Managers of the Missouri Pacific railway office in this city to-day notified their clerks that they had decided to relieve them from duty indefinitely. This action has been taken by the company in order to curtail as much as possible their expense during the continuance of the Knights of Labor strike upon their road. Their order affects sixty telegraph operators and 200 office clerks.

Little Rock, March 9.—This morning the Iron Mountain railroad managers discharged twenty-five truckers and all freight clerks, and notified transfer companies to clear the depot of all freight.

Cairo, March 9.—On the Iron Mountain railroad no freight is being handled here or at Bird's Point. Only one switchman remained at work at the yards at Bird's Point. A passenger train carrying mail will be run from here as usual. About 50 men including bridge carpenters struck last night.

Galveston, March 9.—Pending labor troubles continue to absorb general attention. The situation has not materially changed at this point beyond the strike of a number of cotton handlers this afternoon at the Taylor compress because they discovered that the cotton was to be shipped by the Mallory line. The local agent of the Missouri Pacific railway, under orders from headquarters, laid off a number of clerks and other employes until traffic is again resumed. Special telegrams report an almost general suspension of clerks and warehousemen at points on the Missouri Pacific on account of the disability of the road to do any business. The local agent of the Missouri Pacific is receiving no freight for that company, but is taking freight for points on the Texas and Pacific road. Knights of Labor are holding another big meeting to-night. They still claim that a general strike will ensue unless the Mallory company recognizes their organization by gradually reinstating former strikers. There is much discussion among knights regarding the new political party known as the "United Labor Party," the birth of which at Decatur, Ill., is published in this morning's papers. The knights generally favor the creation of a distinctly labor party. Although the effects of the strike on the Missouri Pacific are beginning to be felt, notwithstanding that local knights have not struck. Agents along the line of the International & Great Northern road are all refusing to receive freight and there are many idle men about the streets. Only passenger trains are running north from Houston on the Gould system.

St. Louis, March 10.—The situation remains unchanged in East St. Louis this morning. The Knights of Labor there have not struck as yet, but large numbers of that body from the city are there attending, it is supposed, to persuade them to join the movement. The effect of the strike in St. Louis on the cattle trade is especially severe. No stock cars can cross the bridge and therefore receipts have materially lessened as the strike proceeds.

General Superintendent Kerrigan of the Missouri Pacific this morning issued an order expelling from Missouri Pacific yards all Knights of Labor. This order includes the delegation of men appointed by the knights to guard the company's property. The circular issued to the strikers ordering them off the company's premises is as follows:

You are hereby notified that your action in withdrawing from the employment of the Missouri Pacific Railway company was the voluntary abandonment of the service of the company and that you are no longer in its employment, and that your names have been stricken from its rolls. All such who are now about the company's premises are hereby notified that they must immediately leave the same, to the end that this company may resume the traffic of the company.

Signed: WM. KERRIGAN.

Although officials will make no statement concerning their affairs it is generally believed that they are now employing new men to take the place of strikers, and that the movement of freight trains be attempted to-night. Should this prove true the Knights of Labor will undoubtedly offer resistance.

St. Louis, March 10, 2:30 p. m.—It is now authoritatively stated that the Missouri Pacific Railway company will attempt to-morrow instead of to-day, as stated in a previous dispatch, to resume freight traffic upon its road. The order issued this morning by Superintendent Kerrigan applies not only to men formerly in its employ in this city but to all strikers on the system, and they have all along the line of the road withdrawn quietly from the company's premises.

The Railroad Strike.

St. Louis, March 11.—It is understood that Vice President Hoxie has been in communication with Jay Gould during most of the week, the latter being in Havana, and the cable between Cuba and this country has been pretty busy carrying dispatches between these officials. Judge Porter, general attorney of the Missouri Pacific, says the formal discharge of the striking men wipes out all existing agreements between the company and the Knights of Labor, and that if any of the latter are re-employed it will be under entirely new conditions or no conditions or obligations at all. The general expectation was that the Missouri Pacific would attempt to move blockaded freight from their yards in this city last night. It was not fulfilled. A visit to the yards this morning failed to discover any such movements, and at this time, 10, everything is quiet in that vicinity. The company have been quietly hiring new men ever since Tuesday night, and it is anticipated that they will to-day fill the places of striking knights, and the moving of freight will begin. Several parties of these new men were being conducted to the yards last night to receive their instructions, when they were met by a delegation of strikers, who persuaded them to desist from their purpose. The knights are reticent when questioned about the probable result of an attempt by the railway company to move their freight trains to-day, but the general opinion is they will resolve to resist any such attempt. The company, however, are said to have firmly decided upon such a course, and if any resistance is offered by strikers they will call for municipal and if necessary state protection.

St. Louis, March 11.—Martin Irons, chairman of the executive board of the Knights of Labor, has prepared a statement of grievances and demands of striking employes of the Gould system, and has sent it to Hoxie, general manager of the Missouri Pacific.

First, That all unskilled labor, including section laborers, truckmen and crossing watchmen, be paid $1.50 per day.

Second, Abolishment of convict labor.

Third, That all bridgemen be paid at the rate of $2 to $2.75 according to the nature of the work performed by them. Special demands are made in behalf of bridgemen, allowing them to return home every two weeks on passes and that when they are compelled to work in water to be allowed double time. The remaining propositions provide that no Knight of Labor shall be discharged until he is proven guilty of the specific charge of misconduct by three arbitrators and that all men unjustly discharged will be reinstated.

St. Louis, March 11.—Up to this hour no attempt has been made by the railroad company to move any of their freight. Firemen and engineers are holding a secret meeting this morning but it is not known what action, if any, is contemplated by them.

St. Louis, March 11.—A special from Atchison, Kas., says: Railroad officials at this point are employing good men as they apply. A train went out on the central branch last evening and another will go out to-day. No resistance has been made. The men have left the shops and grounds in obedience to the company's orders. Merchants are growing restless and impatient for resumption of traffic.

Starting Trains

Little Rock, March 11.—The foreman of the Iron Mountain railway company succeeded this morning in sending one freight train with perishable local freight bound south. A large crowd of strikers assembled, and on the first attempt took possession of the engine, ran it on a side track three miles south of this city and killed it; but another engine was found which took the train out, protected by the sheriff and a posse and accompanied by Superintendent Whedon and Master Mechanic Richardson. No personal violence was offered, and at 1 o'clock all is quiet.

St. Louis, March 11.—A freight was quietly made up in this city this morning and started in the direction of Carondelet, on the Iron Mountain road, with the engine with full head of steam, and passed through the city at express train speed. This action by the railway company seemed to take the strikers unawares, for no opposition was attempted at any point until the train reached DeSoto, where a delegation of knights boarded the train, side-tracked it and afterward killed the engine. No opposition was offered by the crew to the action of the knights, and no conflict occurred. Everything is quiet at 3:15, and no further attempt so far as known has been made to start trains.

St. Louis, March 11.—It is now stated by officials of the road that a train will be started from the Union depot this city for the west at 4:40 p. m. Firemen and engineers have determined that they will carry out all orders issued to them, but whether the strikers will allow a train to start and proceed remains to be seen.

Strike of Coal Miners

Pittsburg, March 8.—An extensive strike of coal miners of Federation No. 3, comprising the soft coal districts of the east, was inaugurated to-day for the uniform scale of wages adopted at the convention February 18th. The scale is: Irwin, 50 cents; Clearfield, 50 cents; Meyersdale and Garrett, 60 cents; Pocahontas 75 cents; Elk Garden and George's Creek, 50 cents. This involves a general advance of 10 cents per ton. In the district there are 10,000 miners. At 11 this morning dispatches received from the Maryland regions reported that all the miners, numbering nearly 5000 men, were out. Nothing has been received yet from other points.

Pittsburg, March 8.—At Irwin's, Pa., 3000 miners employed in the mines of the Pennsylvania Gas and Westmoreland Coal companies came out this morning for the increase.

Another Great Strike.

Troy, N. Y., March 10.—Spinners in the knitting mills at Cohoes were ordered out this morning by Knights of Labor, causing a general shut down. The spinners claim that in the recent adjustment of wages they were not given fair consideration. It looks like a long lockout. About 5000 operators are interested.

Carpenters Successful

New York, March 9.—The strike of carpenters and joiners has been successful. Nearly all of the employers have granted the demands of the men and the latter have begun work again under an average of $3.50 per day of nine hours and eight hours Saturdays. Only about 100 men are now out. They resumed work at noon to-day under the new agreement.

Sympathy with the Strikers.

St. Louis, March 11.—The trades assembly of this city, composed of regularly appointed delegates from all trades unions, have held a meeting and adopted resolutions recognizing the railroad strike as a struggle for the rights of workingmen to organize; that the position taken by railroad officials is inimical to the rights of workingmen and the public good and should be denounced, and expressing hearty sympathy with the strikers. Preliminary steps have been taken by various business men with a view to holding public meetings of the merchants' and mechanics' exchange and other organizations to devise some means to bring about a settlement of the strike and restore business to its normal condition.

Chaffee Dead

Denver, March 9.—Ex-Senator Jerome B. Chaffee died at his residence at Purdy's Station, fifty miles from New York city, on the Harlem road, this morning at 2:40. Mr. Chaffee had been suffering bladder trouble for eight years past, and while in Denver ten days ago took cold. He was not confined to his bed, however, until yesterday afternoon, when he rapidly declined and died at the above hour. All his family were present at the time of his death. He will be buried at Adrian, Mich. The date of the funeral has not yet been fixed.

New York, March 9.—Ex-Senator Jerome B. Chaffee of Colorado died at 3 o'clock this morning at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Ulysses Grant, Jr., at Salem Center, West Chester. Death resulted from laryngitis, which developed Saturday last. He left Colorado two weeks ago, suffering from an old complaint which had gradually developed into acute cystitis. He arrived at the residence of his son-in-law a week ago and called a physician, who relieved him of his difficulty, and he was progressing very nicely when a cold settled in his throat, producing the disease which resulted fatally. On Monday his condition became so alarming that another physician was telegraphed for to New York. On his arrival he found the patient suffering the agony of suffocation. He found little or nothing hopeful in his symptoms but gave him such temporary relief as medical science could suggest, but all efforts failed and the patient died rather suddenly from a spasm of suffocation. This evening Colonel Fred Grant and wife and Stephen Elkins went to Salem Center. Undertaker Merritt will embalm the body to-morrow. The funeral will be held at Adrian, Michigan. Deceased was 62 years old, was born in Niagara county and made an immense fortune in Colorado silver mines, much of which he lost through the Grant & Ward failure.

From Friday's Daily.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

The Second Day's Session of the El Paso County Association.

The second day's session of the El Paso County Sunday School association opened in the Congregational church yesterday morning with religious services led by Rev. A. B. Griffith, pastor of the M. E. church south. Next on the programme came a paper on "Public School Methods in Sunday School Work," by Mr. F. D. Hunt. This paper was considered the most valuable read before the session, and a motion was adopted that it be published. We were however unable to obtain it last night. Rev. G. N. Eldredge and Rev. J. B. Gregg followed on the subject of "Preparation," after which Dr. T. G. Horn spoke on the "Benefits of Sunday School Work to the Teacher." Prof. E. L. Byington was put down on the programme but he stated that he was not prepared to present a report. The committee was retained with the pastors of the churches as members and Prof. Byington as chairman.

When it came to the subject of "Temperance Work in the Sunday School," it was announced that Dr. O. T. Gillett was unable to be present and that Prof. J. P. Rassin would be substituted. The latter covered the subject thoroughly.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

This session opened with prayer service by the Rev. R. A. Durham, after which came the report from the secretary, Mr. Fred L. Meserve, which showed that in the:

First M. E. Sunday school, Colorado Springs—Dr. T. G. Horn superintendent; there were 28 teachers and officers and 75 pupils.

First Presbyterian—George De La Vergne superintendent; 21 teachers and officers and 159 scholars.

First Congregational—D. A. Walker, superintendent; teachers and officers, 20; scholars, 1[illegible]0.

First Baptist—E. A. Colburn, superintendent; teachers and officers, [illegible]; scholars 69.

Christian church—J. P. Rassin, superintendent; teachers and officers, 11; scholars, 100.

Methodist Episcopal church south—G. B. [illegible], superintendent; teachers and officers, 10; scholars, 60.

Free Methodist—F. E. Locke, superintendent; officers and teachers, 4; scholars, 2[illegible].

Union Sunday school, Fountain—Lucie Garrett, superintendent; teachers and officers, 10; scholars, [illegible]0.

Presbyterian Sunday school, Monument—S. E. Taylor, superintendent; teachers and officers, 5; scholars, 35.

Franceville Union Sunday School—M. V. Sizer, superintendent; teachers and officers, 5; scholars, 32.

Eaton Union Sunday school, Table Rock—A. L. Harris, superintendent; teachers and officers, ; scholars, 10.

No reports were received by the secretary from either Manitou, Easonville, Summit Park, Colorado City, Edgerton or from the A. M. E. church of Colorado Springs. It was shown, however, that the Sunday schools named had contributed for benevolent objects the sum of $[illegible] 22 during the past year. Of this amount the First M. E. church is credited with $[illegible]0, the Presbyterian with $175, the Congregational with $40, the Baptist with $109.22, the Christian with $10 and the Presbyterian church at Monument with $5.

The nominating committee reported in favor of J. P. Rassin as president and A. L. Corman as secretary of the association for the ensuing year. The committee also reported in favor of the assistant superintendents of the Sunday schools in the county being vice presidents. The report was adopted.

Rev. J. B. Gregg, the chairman of the committee on resolutions, then presented the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due and are tendered to the Congregational church for the use of their house of worship.

Resolved, That thanks are due the kind friends who provided entertainment for the delegates of this convention.

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the daily press for their reports of the proceedings of this convention.

Signed J. B. GREGG,
Chairman committee.

The afternoon session concluded with very spirited discussions of the following topics: "How can we more closely unite the Sunday school to the church?" "How to make the Sunday School an Educator in Systematic Benevolence"; "Is it practicable to maintain a teachers' meeting? If so, why?" "Music as a Factor in Sunday school work." The leaders in the discussions on these topics were respectively Professor D. A. Walker, Mr. John Lennox, Dr. T. G. Horn and Mr. A. L. Corman, although many other delegates took part.

In the evening the opening devotional exercises were lead by Rev. G. N. Eldredge, after which Mrs. Beach of Leadville gave an address on the subject, "How can the Sunday School be made Attractive without Impairing its Spiritual Power." The fifth annual convention then closed with a very entertaining address by the Rev. [illegible] S. [illegible].

The Denver, Texas and Gulf railway did not start a train out of Denver yesterday on account of the snow blockade.

The snow blockade on the Divide was broken last evening and Denver & Rio Grande trains are now running on time.

There was considerable delay to passenger and freight travel and mails on both the Denver & Rio Grande and the Denver, Texas & Gulf roads yesterday.

El Paso county ranchmen seem very much encouraged over their prospects for the coming year. During the past year they have raised good crops and obtained good prices for them and they feel confident of doing even better this year.

There was an informal meeting of the city council last night for the purpose of talking over the appropriation bill for next year. The salaries and funds were selected upon but no formal action will be taken until the next regular meeting which will be held next Monday.

Messrs. G. S. Barnes & Son, of this city, have been appointed the El Paso county agents of the "Hayden Star Grenade" fire extinguisher. The western agents, we understand, will give an exhibition in a short time, showing how useful they are and how speedily they conquer the fire fiend.

Remember the Chautauqua literary and musical concert at the First Methodist Episcopal church this evening, beginning at eight o'clock. The programme, which can be found in another column, promises to be an exceptionally interesting one and will include readings, recitations, vocal and instrumental music.

Colorado Springs was visited by the severest blizzard of the winter yesterday morning. There was a violent wind blowing from the north, accompanied by snow, and for several hours it was almost impossible to face it. The wind was so strong that some of the most substantial buildings in the city rocked to and fro. We have not however heard of any material damage being sustained. On the Denver & Rio Grande the snow drifted so badly between Castle Rock and Monument that travel was interrupted for the day. Trains from the south however came through all right. In the afternoon the wind lulled, the snow ceased to fall, the sky was clear and everything indicated that the storm had passed over.

Miss Laura E. Gass, of Colorado City, was married to Arthur Leighton on Wednesday at the home of the bride. The services were performed by the Rev. G. N. Eldridge in the presence of many of the friends of the contracting parties. The newly married couple were the recipients of many useful and valuable presents.

There is more or less talk upon the streets in regard to the meeting of the voters of Colorado Springs called for April 3d to vote on the proposition of issuing bonds and erecting additional school buildings. From all we can learn the majority of the citizens are decidedly in favor of erecting one or two substantial buildings similar to the other.

There is still a large demand for California tickets, and the through trains both ways over the Denver & Rio Grande are crowded. The thirty dollar rate still prevails from Colorado Springs. Scalpers are selling tickets from Denver at a lower rate, but we learn that fourteen who purchased these tickets were put off of one Rio Grande train the other day.

Berrey & Co. yesterday displayed at both their Pike's Peak and South End markets some of the finest beef ever hung on a butcher shop hook. These beeves were purchased from Mr. F. Noll and were grained by Mr. Bell on his ranch near Fountain. When dressed some of the carcases weighed in the neighborhood of 1,000 pounds. A ton of grain was fed to the cattle every three days, composed of two parts chop, one of bran and 100 pounds of oil meal, besides all the alfalfa they could eat. Berrey & Co. have about fifty head more of these cattle now being fed at De Graff's ranch. The Pike's Peak market is in charge of Carl Openlander and the South End market in charge of Charles S. Berrey, both of whom are practical and experienced marketmen. Outside of the beef they always keep in stock graded Southdown mutton, game and Kansas City ribs and loins. Customers calling on them cannot fail of obtaining everything that the market affords and of receiving the most courteous treatment.

LETTER LIST

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending March 11, 1886.

Albright, Miss Ella
Anthony R S
Bolger, Mrs Mary
Baker W A
Clark, Mrs James
Clark, Mrs Anna
Hickox, Mrs H S
Miller, Geo H
Moore, I
Rogers, Mrs Maggie E
Smith, Fred K
Strong, Frank
Switzer, C
Templeton, Henry
Walan, Mrs F
Willard, W J

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, M. P.

L. Harry, a merchant of Sweet Home, Mo., says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy never fails to give quick relief, and that he always keeps it in the house and would not be without it for five times its cost. Sold by Duncan Bell.

S. H. Jones, of Ashley, Ill., buys Chamberlain's Pain Balm by the half dozen bottles. He says its a sure cure for neuralgia. It is also used for rheumatism and has cured many cases that had resisted all other treatment. Sold by Duncan Bell.

St. Patrick's Pills are the most searching and most reliable cathartic in use. Sold by Duncan Bell. dw e5-1y

Aches and pains long borne make even the young feel old. The true remedy is Parker's Tonic. It purifies the blood, sets in order the liver and kidneys, banishes pain and builds up the health. Besides, it has the reputation of doing what we claim for it. csutwl-19 1y

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Dederick hay press in good running order. Apply at 105 South Wahsatch avenue, Colorado Springs. wm 19 tf

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC
The Best Cough Cure you can use,
And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

HINDERCORNS
The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 15c. Hiscox & Co., N. Y. csutw-19-1

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLORADO, March 9, 1886.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver at Pueblo, Colorado, on April 19th, 1886, viz: Samuel H Foster, D S No. 10,443 for the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 32, and west half of the southeast quarter and southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 29, township 12 south of range 68 west. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J C Blandin, Jas. F. Torrence, Edgar E. Lapier and Chas L. Parsons all of Summit Park P O., El Paso county, Colorado.

WM BAYARD, Register.
wc13 t

KOCH & SON'S
Celebrated Fashion Catalogue SENT FREE For Spring and Summer, 1886, ready March 10th, to any address. Illustrates and lists everything for Ladies', Gents', Childrens' and Infants' wear and Housekeeping Goods, at prices lower than those of any house in the United States. Complete satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. [illegible] KOCH & SON, 6th ave. & 20th St., N. Y. City.
wa-3-6m

LUMBER! LUMBER!
Down it goes to the bottom with the bottom knocked out.
We wish the public to understand that we have our own saw mills and that our lumber is all for sale as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

CONTRACTORS
Will find it well to their advantage to figure with us.

Ranchmen
Can find all classes of Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Doors, Windows, etc. Lumber for pig pens and chicken coops cheaper than pine poles at a dollar a car load.

Yard and Planing Mill near the D. & N. O. Depot. dwc5 tf

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Edward P. Tenney, by the name of E. P. Tenney, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, on the twelfth day of January, A. D. 1883, by his certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the thirteenth day of January, A. D. 1883, in book 61, at page 14[illegible], of the records thereof, did convey to the undersigned James M. Gordon, of Boston, in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, as trustee, and in case of his death, resignation, removal or absence from the ——— of ——— or refusal, or failure, or inability to act, then to Samuel Crooks, as successor in trust, all the lands and premises situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, known and described as follows to wit: Beginning at a point in the city of Colorado Springs, where the north line of Columbia street crosses the east line of Cascade avenue, thence running northerly along the line of Cascade avenue two hundred (200) feet, thence easterly at a right angle thereto one hundred and ninety (190) feet to an alley, thence along the west line of said alley southerly one hundred and seventy-nine (179) feet to the north line of Columbia street, thence along the north line of Columbia street westerly about one hundred and ninety-two (192) feet to the place of beginning, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of one certain promissory note made by the said Edward P. Tenney, by the name of E. P. Tenney, bearing even date with the said deed of trust for the principal sum of five thousand (5,000) dollars, payable to the order of Alvan A. Sweet, by the name of A. A. Sweet, nine months after date, at the Columbian National Bank, Boston, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum till paid. And whereas said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note, or of the breach of any of the covenants and agreements in said deed of trust mentioned, then on the application of the legal holder of said promissory note, the said trustee or in case of his failure from any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, Samuel Crooks shall sell and dispose of the said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Edward P. Tenney therein in the manner specified in said deed of trust, for the purpose of paying all costs and expenses connected with this trust, including taxes and the principal and interest on said promissory note; and whereas the time for the payment of said promissory note has elapsed, and default has been made in the payment of the principal and interest thereon, and the taxes on said premises for the years 1884 and 1885 (paid by the legal holder of said promissory note), and the said principal and interest and amount of said taxes being due and unpaid, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust I, the said James M. Gordon (by Edwin J. Eaton, my agent, duly employed, authorized and instructed in writing to conduct said sale for me subject to my approval of the same), will, on Monday, the 5th day of April A. D. 1886, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, sell the above described premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Edward P. Tenney therein at public auction to the highest and best bidder for the same for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying all costs and expenses connected with this trust, and the principal and interest on the said promissory note, which shall at the time of said sale remain due and unpaid.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, March 5th, A. D. 1886.

wc6 5   JAMES M. GORDON, Trustee.

FOR ALL POINTS EAST.
SOLID TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN
KANSAS CITY, OMAHA,
ST. JOSEPH AND ST. LOUIS
AND
CHICAGO,
DETROIT, TOLEDO,
NEW YORK AND
BOSTON
Branch Lines to all important cities not on the direct routes.
The Finest Car Service in the world, including the latest and best Buffet and Boudoir Sleeping Cars, elegant Reclining Chair Cars (FREE), comfortable Coaches and the most magnificent Dining Cars on the continent.
SPEED SAFETY AND COMFORT assured to all who travel via the
WABASH, ST LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILWAY
Send for maps, time tables, etc to
F. CHANDLER, Gen. Pass and Ticket Agent,
St Louis, Mo.
C. K. LAMPSON
Commercial Agent, Denver, Colo.

WRAPPING PAPER,
WRAPPING PAPER
WRAPPING PAPER
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

From Saturday's Daily.

District court will convene on the twenty-second of this month, a date much earlier than heretofore.

Now that the time for holding the city election is approaching, candidates are coming to the front in all wards.

Messrs. Wells & Coates, the North Tejon street real estate firm, have issued the first number of their Real Estate Bulletin. They will continue to publish it every Saturday.

Manager Nye yesterday booked Grace Hawthorne for Saturday, March 20th. Her repertoire includes some very strong dramas, but it has not yet been decided what she will play here.

There were a large number of ranchmen from different sections of the country in the city yesterday. They all seem to speak very encouragingly of their prospects for the coming season.

The concert for the benefit of the Colorado Springs Choral union will be given in the opera house, Tuesday evening, March 16th. This promises to be the musical event of the season as many of our leading musicians will participate.

The Cliff house at Manitou, which has been undergoing repairs for the past few months, is opened to the public for the season on Thursday. With the improvements that have been made the Cliff will be even more popular than ever.

Mr. Edward Ferris of the Pike's Peak Dry Goods emporium left for the east yesterday, where he goes to lay in a stock of spring and summer goods. He will remain absent some time but will almost daily ship the latest novelties to be found in the eastern market.

Remember the band benefit at the rink to-night. There will be foot ball on skates and other attractions. There will be a full band and orchestra in attendance and dancing after ten o'clock. Turn out and give the boys a full house as the money derived from the entertainment will be devoted to purchasing uniforms.

Mr. John Coulter has taken the contract for the quarrying and hauling of the stone to be used in Mrs. Schlessinger's residence, Washington Pastorius' two cottages on Cascade avenue and the extension to A. D. Craigue's store on North Tejon street. The stone is being taken from the quarries west of Colorado City.

There is some talk of the organization of a colored Baptist church in this city. The A. M. E. church is well attended, but there are many who have been brought up in the Baptist religion and want a church of their own. A well known colored pastor of Cheyenne will preach in the City hall to-morrow night and later steps will be taken toward the erection of a church in this city.

Yesterday afternoon between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock there was a partial eclipse of the sun which was not very generally known and which did not attract much attention. A very small portion of the sun was covered as seen from here, but in some localities it was what is known as an annular eclipse. The next eclipse of the sun will be on August 29th, which will be total.

The Antlers Arrivals—W. E. Dunning, Denver; A. M. Evans, St. Louis; J. E. Campbell, San Francisco; F. L. Webber and wife, Duluth, Minn.; [illegible] Greninyon, New York; J. H. Andrews, Appleton, Wis.; N. C. Johnson, Chester, Vt.; W. N. N. W. Payney, E. L. Baldwin, Chicago; C. [illegible] Betts and wife, ranch; W. C. Bogue, Denver; Bob Cuthbers, St. Louis; [illegible] Benson, Davenport; S. A. Walker, Wm. [illegible], Denver; J. V. Bowman, Buena Vista; C. [illegible] Weller and wife, St. Louis; C. G. Wells, Denver; W. Falconer, Chicago.

In their March report just received, Coates Bros., wool commission merchants of Philadelphia say: "Trade has been quiet during the past month. Holders of wool had apparently good reason to expect that the moderate stocks in market and the small supply in the country would have brought about an active demand at stronger prices by this time, but as the season advances they are confronted by quiet markets. Some already seem anxious to close out last season's purchases, while others continue firm in the opinion that all the domestic wool will be wanted at better figures. Fine fleece has been very quiet and can be purchased at about a cent decline. Competing foreign wools are low and many mills are using them. Medium fleece has been in very light request, but the indications are that medium cassimeres will take the place of fine goods and worsteds, so that medium wools be used more largely. Low and coarse fleece is closely sold up and is wanted at full prices. Fine and medium delaine and combing wools have been neglected, while low and coarse combings are in demand. English worsted yarns have been imported to a considerable extent and at lower figures than the prices of domestic, but many lots have failed to be satisfactory to the buyers and have been thrown back on the hands of importers to be again offered at low prices. Tub, super pulled, and territory wools are closely sold up and wanted. The tariff bill now under discussion proposes to make no reduction on wool excepting on carpet grades, but it materially reduces the duties on woolen goods of almost every description, and as manufacturers already find that foreign goods in many instances prevent their obtaining satisfactory prices for their product, any further reduction of duty on woolens would so affect the manufacturing interest as to seriously react on the value of the raw material. However, there seems to be but little prospect of any tariff bill being passed now, and it will probably be found that the present moderate stocks of domestic wool will all be wanted before the new clip can be available."

From Sunday's Daily.

Grand and Petit Jurors

The following are the grand and petit jurors summoned to appear on Monday the 22d day of March, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court house in Colorado Springs:

GRAND JURY.

G. S. Swope,
O. Metcalf,
Homer Starr,
T. G. Bell,
O. S. Brewster,
D. W. Wales,
W. E. Bard,
Francis Aubuchon,
F. L. Richardson,
Geo. Mackin,
W. C. Robason,
J. S. Balcomb.

PETIT JURY.

Charles L. Parsons,
F. G. Blake,
Herman Swanbeck,
E. E. Griswold,
S. P. Berryman,
C. W. Barker,
J. E. Carbaugh,
W. L. Bates,
Max Wenger,
John Stagman,
F. L. Scott,
Z. B. Pierce.
J. J. Davis,
George W. Thomas,
D. Ashby,
J. L. Summate,
Phil. Strube,
N. W. Bacon,
A. Sutton,
George English,
Seth Baker,
P. C. Case,
D. Webster,
F. A. Sperry.

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by E. G. Rowe, real estate agent, for the week ending March 6th, 1886, showing actual transfers to the amount of $23,085, divided as follows.

CITY PROPERTY.	
Jane Stewart to Alex Kipple et al., lot 13, b 94	$2,000
J. S. McIntyre to Mary L. Gumm, 50x190 ft in b 256	00
Mary Ann Stanley to John Stanley, undivided half interest in 44x69½ ft of lots 45, 26, 27, b 91	
Alexander Curtis to George Cessna, lot 18 in White, Wolfe and Sweet's sub of lots 251 and 260, sec 1	400
Louisa De Lange to Henry C. Hughes, lot 2 b 122	600
Wallace Stratton to Martha Perkins, pt of lots 28, 29, 30, b 102	2600
COLORADO CITY PROPERTY.	
Henry Templeton to Frank G. Blake, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 29, 30, 31, 32, blk 221 in Bott's add	60
MANITOU PROPERTY.	
Adele C. Leecy to M. L. Manning, a triangular tract adjoining his own lot in blk "[illegible]"	
COUNTRY PROPERTY.	
Nathan B. Foster to Frank P. Davis, ne qr of nw qr, nw qr nw qr sec 12; sw qr sw qr sec 1, and e ½ ne qr sec 11, all in tp [illegible], r 66.	2,000
Colorado Springs Co to Francis Aubuchon, sw qr of se qr sec 12, tp [illegible], r 66, cont'g about 40 acres.	325
James Guard to Augustus Kountz, et al., nw qr sec [illegible], tp 12, r 65.	500
Raphael Marcott to John R Wilcher, n ½ of ne, se qr ne qr sec 18, and nw qr of nw qr, sec 17, tp 15, r 70, cont'g 160 acres.	3,500
Theophile Marcott to John R Wilcher, s ½ of sw qr & sw qr of se qr sec 7 & ne qr of nw qr sec 18 tp 15 r 70, containing 160 acres	3500
David Marcott to John R Wilcher, sw qr of ne qr, n ½ of se qr & se qr of se qr sec 18 tp 15 r 70	3500

Ground was broken on North Cascade avenue yesterday for Rev. Mr. Kerr's new residence.

The next attraction at the opera house will be the concert under the auspices of the Choral Union on March 16th.

George S. Strong and sister started yesterday for Springfield, O., with the remains of their brother for interment.

The new band gave a very creditable parade on the streets yesterday afternoon, the first since they have organized. We hope they will receive liberal patronage from our citizens.

The trial of Harriet Lewis, colored, charged with using profane and obscene language, came up before Police Magistrate Severy yesterday morning, but was again postponed until Monday at 10 o'clock a. m.

Editor Benedict of the Monument Register was in the city yesterday on business. He has just added new presses and material to his office and proposes getting out a much larger paper.

A brand new express wagon was placed upon the streets yesterday by the Denver & Rio Grande and the Pacific express companies. It is one of the finest ever run upon our streets, and John Tyler feels as proud of it as he would of a $20 gold piece.

Mr. W. B. Hamblin of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe was registered at The Antlers yesterday. We understand that Mr. Hamblin has resigned his position on the Santa Fe to accept a more responsible one, just offered him by the Burlington & Missouri. His headquarters will be at St. Paul, Minn.

The Antlers arrivals: John Hulburt, Colorado; B. F. Rockafellow, Cañon City; Mrs. L. L. Hooper, Boston; Gustave Ebert, Kansas City; G. W. Edwards, Chicago; Mrs. F. A. Kerr, W. B. Hamblin, Denver; E. W. Brown and wife, L. S. Rand, Minneapolis, Miss Fox, East Saginaw, Mich.; Mrs. A. B. Rand, Minneapolis; G. R. Hughes, Milwaukee; Thomas D. Clearman, George L. Clearman, New York.

Messrs. C. E. Newton, L. C. Dana, A. B. Meservey, A. L. Whaite, George Keck, William Fowler, J. Y. Bolton, C. T. [illegible], W. A. Richards, G. B. [illegible], L. C. McCreery and Mr. Smith of the Colfax Canton, and Messrs. F. N. Whitehead and Ed. Fowler went to Pueblo on the Thunderbolt to attend the institution of the Lincoln Encampment there. There were also a large number on the train from Denver.

The benefit given at the rink last night by the "Independent band" was considerable of a success. The programme included a wheelbarrow race and a foot ball match, but for some reason the latter was changed to a polo game. In the polo game the "Whites" won the game, which was a warmly contested one, by a score of three to two. The "Whites" evidently had the advantage of the game and started out with two goals. The "Blues" by good work succeeded in making a straight liner, which scored them one. Another was made shortly afterward which was disputed and not counted. In a few seconds one goal which was very close was decided in favor of the "Blues." This made the game even. After rushing a short time the "Whites" carried off the winning goal. Later there was dancing which was indulged in by many present. Take it as a whole the band boys realized considerable of an income, which will be devoted to the purchase of uniforms. Now that we have a good band we hope that the citizens will help the organization as much as they can.

From Tuesday's Daily.

WESTERN BAPTISTS.

First Day's Session of the Rocky Mountain Baptist Union.

The regular annual convention of the Rocky Mountain Baptist union commenced last evening by a meeting in the Baptist church of this city. Rev. E. E. Sawyer delivered the annual sermon in place of Dr. Cameron of Denver, who unfortunately missed the train and so was unable to be present. Mr. Sawyer took his text from Mark 1:38: "Let us go on into the next towns that I may preach there also." He spoke of the Gospel as a moving mission. The most prosperous of earthly churches are but bivouacs of the soldiers who halt for a night, by the fountain of Elim and break camp in the morning for a march beyond the lines of the present visible horizon. He also spoke of the points suggested by the text as why, when and where. Why go? Because Christ invites and He commands "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel." Where go? Into the next towns. Comfort and ease must be sacrificed, and we must go everywhere preaching the word. When go? Christ bids you follow now. He expanded the various heads and delivered a sermon as able as it was interesting.

The object of the union is to establish churches, organize Sunday schools, promote educational interests and inaugurate and foster such other enterprises as may conduce to the spread of Baptist principles. Its field of operation embraces the region now covered by the state of Colorado and the territories of Wyoming, New Mexico and Utah. The officers of the association are Rev. E. E. Sawyer, D. D., president; Rev. Dwight Spencer, first vice-president; Rev. S. Gorman, second vice-president; Rev. G. L. Brown, third vice-president; E. A. Colburn, fourth vice-president; Rev. E. W. Oakes, secretary; R. S. Roe, treasurer. President Sawyer appointed as committee on enrollment Rev. G. E. Merrill, Judge E. A. Colburn, Rev. N. F. Hoyt. The programme for the fourth annual session is as follows:

Pastor's Conference. Opened by T. P. Pease, Tuesday, March 9th, at 9 a. m.; Meeting of Board of Directors.
11.00—Reports of Standing Committees.
2.00—Committee on Education. G. L. Hart, chairman.
Committee on Sunday Schools. T. P. Pease, chairman.
Committee on Missions. Alex. Turnbull, chairman.
Report of Directors, through N. F. Hoyt, secretary.
Missionary Mass Meeting 7.30 p. m.
Addresses by President E. E. Sawyer, Dr. Cameron, Mrs. Beach, Mr. Hart and others.

City Council.

In response to a call signed by a majority of the aldermen and the mayor a special meeting of the council was held last night for the purpose of amending city ordinances and adopting new ones. Mayor Barnes was in the chair and Aldermen Hemenway, Himebaugh, Edwards, Stricker, Hughes and Farrar were present.

The first matter taken up for consideration was the amendment of the fire ordinance, and in order to do the work as speedily as possible Alderman Himebaugh moved that the rules be suspended for the evening, which motion prevailed. Alderman Hemenway introduced an amendment to chapter 8, section 9, of the revised ordinances of 1884 in relation to fire limits and the erection of buildings therein. The amendment applies principally to the erection of outhouses, and was adopted by a unanimous vote. Alderman Hemenway also suggested the amendment of Section 3, of the same ordinance, but Alderman Hughes moved that the amendment of these ordinances be referred to the special committee, for he did not think it just the right thing for the council to hastily amend the ordinances until they had been pretty well considered. There had, he said, been too many blunders made already.

Mr. Hughes' views were regarded very favorably by the other members and a motion to that effect carried.

The council then adjourned, and will hold an informal meeting on Thursday night.

Hon. Andrew Sagendorf spent Sunday with his many friends in Colorado Springs.

Mr. J. M. Ellison yesterday sold eleven New York and three California tickets.

Mr. F. D. House leaves to-day for western Kansas where he will remain some time.

Larry F. Stringfellow of St. Louis enrolled his autograph on The Antlers register yesterday.

George Kerr and Miss Mary McCreery were married at the Catholic church on Sunday evening.

Mr. Adolph Coors, proprietor of the Golden brewery, paid Colorado Springs his first visit yesterday.

Superintendent W. W. Borst of the Denver & Rio Grande spent an hour or two in Colorado Springs yesterday.

Mr. John P. Roman leaves for Glenwood Springs to-night, where he will probably locate and embark in business.

The Colorado Springs Gun club will level its grounds and erect suitable buildings, plans for which are now being drawn.

Mr. E. S. Joslyn, who has spent some time in Mexico looking after his mining interests, returned home on Sunday evening.

Mr. Ralph Bayard, the newly appointed receiver of the Pueblo land office, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Griffin at Manitou.

Mr. Frank Clark informs us that he will certainly have the Alamo (formerly the [illegible] place) open for business on the 20th instant.

Mr. A. F. Breed, jr., of Lynn, Mass., who spent last winter at The Antlers, returned on Sunday and was extended a cordial welcome.

Dr. T. A. Hart and Mr. J. M. Sneeden left for the east on the Thunderbolt last evening. Before returning Dr. Hart will make an extended tour of Europe.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the room over the free reading room in the National hotel building.

Mr. and Mrs. Matt France started for a tour of the Pacific coast on Sunday. They will be absent three months. Mr. France has a brother in Oakland, Cala., whom he has not seen for 22 years.

Mr. E. W. Haines, of the firm of Haines & Baker, arrived in Colorado Springs from Kansas City on Sunday. He contemplates remaining here some time.

Harriet Lewis, colored, who was tried yesterday before Police Magistrate Severy for the use of abusive and profane language was fined five dollars and costs. Her attorney gave notice of appeal.

On Monday, March 15th, the Celt will go to press with its mammoth St. Patrick's day edition. The paper will be handsomely printed with green ink and will contain articles from the pens of the best writers in the state.

After the weekly drill at the armory last evening the members of Company A, First Battalion cavalry, had a sociable meal at the company's headquarters in the Wanless block at the expense of the newly elected officers.

Mr. Frost, father of Lieutenant Frost, of this city, came up from his ranch near Montrose last evening on his way to the Pacific coast, and on his return contemplates making Colorado Springs his home again.

The Independent band have engaged the rink at Manitou for Thursday night, on which evening they will give an entertainment. The early part of the evening up to 10 o'clock will be devoted to skating, after which there will be dancing until 12 o'clock.

The members of the Colfax Canton of this city who went to Pueblo Saturday to attend the institution of the Garfield Canton returned home on Sunday. They all speak in the highest praise of the royal manner in which they were entertained by their Pueblo brethren.

Captain W. B. Tuttle, stationer for the Denver & Rio Grande, and one of Denver's most prominent politicians, paid Colorado Springs a short visit yesterday. The captain is already pulling the wires for the fall campaign and the object of his visit here was to see how things were working in El Paso county.

Mr. W. L. Coe, formerly connected with the Denver & Rio Grande express office in this city, was around calling on his friends yesterday. For some time past he has been engaged in mining at White Pine and we are pleased to learn has met with considerable success. The property in which he is interested has just been bonded for $55,000.

The Denver Times says that Mrs. N. L. Wood, sister of Mr. John W. Newcomb, of Kenton, Ohio, and mother of Stanley Wood, this city, is lying very ill at the residence of the latter, No. 801 Lawrence street. Her physician can give no hope of her recovery. This will be sad news to the many life-long friends of Mrs. Wood in the east, and to her more recently acquired but none the less appreciative friends in the west.

Captain Baker has just been granted a patent for his invention of a platform for graves. It is an arrangement to be placed over and conceal the grave and to facilitate the action of pall bearers in placing caskets over same. It will also be a neat and appropriate decoration of a grave and afford protection in bad weather. It is so constructed that it can readily be set up or taken apart, and folded and is convenient to handle and will undoubtedly be appreciated by every undertaker.

Mr. G. R. Hughes, western traveling agent of Romanta Bros., trunk and traveling bag manufacturer of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, spent Sunday with Mr. J. T. O'Brien, whom he has made the exclusive agent for the sale of his firm's goods in Colorado Springs. Mr. O'Brien will now display in his new mammoth store, Nos. [illegible] and 20 Pike's Peak avenue, the largest and best selected stock of trunks, traveling bags, satchels and ladies' shopping bags to be found in the west. He has placed an order with Mr. Hughes for two car loads of these superior goods for his opening which will take place upon their arrival.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pianos, organs and sewing machines for sale or rent and repaired at Aiken's music store. tf

Ashby has just received for the spring trade a fine line of cheap, medium and fine grade baby buggies; also a nice lot of doll buggies. Just received a fine stock of rattan chairs and tea tables of the latest designs in the market. We also rent or exchange baby buggies. Agent for the Champion Electric Lamp. Telephone No. 9. dw-b-tf

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. tf

"Most of these hair preparations don't work," writes Mr. C. S. Barnes, of St. Louis, "but Parker's Hair Balsam is an honorable exception. My hair was falling and prematurely gray. The Balsam made it brown again, [illegible]."

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No. 7. Pacific express, for Gunnison, Salt Lake, El Moro and California, arrives 10.45 a. m., departs 10.48 a. m.
" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 11.25 p. m., departs 11.30 p. m.
" 5. Kansas City and Pueblo Express, arrives 4.52 p. m., departs 4.55 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.22 a. m., departs 3.27 a. m.
" 6. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 10.07 a. m., departs 10.10 a. m.
" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake, Gunnison and El Moro, arrives 6.00 p. m., departs 6.05 p. m.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
No. 7—Leaves 10.51 a. m.	No. 6—Arrives 10.00 a. m.
No. 9— " 3.40 p. m.	No. 10— " 4.05 p. m.
No. 5— " 6.10 p. m.	No. 8— " 4.45 p. m.

Nos. 9 and 10 daily except Sunday.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains. Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

For full information call on or address
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway

LEAVES.	ARRIVES.
For Pueblo 1.30 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3.35 p. m.
" Denver 3.35 p. m.	From Denver, 1.30 a. m.

Telegraph Office Hours

Week days .... 8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays .... 8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m
M. TAGGART, Manager.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH		DEPART.
Via D. & R. G.	10.20 a. m.	
" "		4.30 p. m.
" "		5.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	11.15 a. m.	
GOING NORTH		
Via D. & N. O.		3.10 p. m.
Via D. & R. G.	9.50 a. m.	
" "		5.40 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH		ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G.	11.00 a. m.	
" "	11.00 a. m.	
" "		5.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	12 m	
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH.		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	
" "	10.20 a. m.	
" "		5.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.		3.40 p. m.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City	10.20 a. m.	10.20 a. m.
Manitou	1.20 a. m.	10.2[illegible] a. m.
"	4.10 p. m.	5.40 p. m.

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 2.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 6.00 p. m.
Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday 3.00 p. m, and arrives Saturday at 3.00 p. m.

Grace Church Free Reading Room.

COR. WEBER ST AND PLATTE AVE
Open daily, excepting Sunday, from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m. Free to everybody

CLINGMAN'S TOBACCO REMEDIES

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the age. No family ought to be without them.

made some of the Most Wonderful Cures on record.

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO OINTMENT
THE MOST EFFECTIVE PREPARATION on the market for Piles. A SURE CURE for Itching Piles. Has never failed to give prompt relief. Will cure Anal Ulcers, Abscess, Fistula, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, Ringworms, Pimples, Sores and Boils. Price 50 cts.

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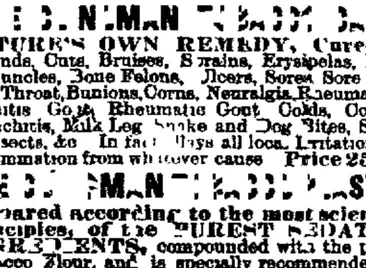
THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO PLASTER
Prepared according to the most scientific principles, of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for Croup, Weed or Cake of the Breast, and for that class of irritant or inflammatory maladies, Aches and Pains where, from too delicate a state of the system the patient is unable to bear the stronger application of the Tobacco Cake. For Headache or other Aches and Pains, it is invaluable. Price 5 cts.

Ask your druggist for these remedies, or write to the
CLINGMAN TOBACCO CURE CO.,
DURHAM, N. C., U. S. A.
[illegible]
STATE AGENTS.
1-21- y—wa-23-1y

THE MARYLAND LAND & CATTLE CO.,
P. GILPIN JR. PRESIDENT. F. GILPIN SECRETARY.
R. A. [illegible] TREASURER.
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.



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Famous [illegible]
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27 S. Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.
we16 tf

Sale of School Lands.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, to the highest responsible bidder, on April 5 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house at the county seat of El Paso county, the following described lands, viz:

Part of Section.	Section.	Township.	Range	Minimum Price per Acre	Value of Improvements	
Nw4 nw4	36	17s	65w	$2 50	[illegible] 50	Jno. Irvine, jr
Sw4 nw4	36	17s	65w	3 25	588 50	Jno. Irvine, jr
Nw4 sw4	36	17s	65w	3 50	766 25	Jno. Irvine, jr
Sw4 sw4	36	17s	65w	2 80	347 50	Jno. Irvine, jr
Se4 sw4	36	17s	65w	3 20	[illegible] 75	Jno. Irvine, jr
Ne4 sw4	36	17s	65w	4 00	898 75	Jno. Irvine, jr

No land will be sold at less than the minimum price per acre, as given above. The parcels will be sold in the above order, and each tract will be sold as 40 acres be the same more or less.

TERMS—Timbered lands cash at sale; other lands, 30 per cent. cash at sale—balance in seven equal annual payments, with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum. If the purchaser does not own the improvements, he must pay for the same at sale. Purchaser will execute bond, as provided in Section 2179, General Laws of 1877.

B. A. P. EATON,
wb13 8 County Superintendent of Schools.

Trustee's Sale.

Whereas, Jos. P. Harper, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did, on the twenty-eighth day of November, A. D. 1882, by his certain deed of trust of that date duly recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder of El Paso county, state of Colorado, on the twenty-eighth day of November, A. D. 1882, in book 6 at page 92, convey to the undersigned J. G. McConnell, of said county, as trustee, and in case of his failure from any reason to act as such trustee, then to S. C. Stout, as the successor in trust, the following described real estate, situated in the county of El Paso, state of Colorado, to wit: The south half (½) of lot numbered six (6) in block numbered eleven (11) in addition numbered one (1) to the city of Colorado Springs, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to Mrs. [illegible] McConnell, of El Paso county, Colorado, of one certain promissory note of the said Jos. P. Harper, of even date herewith, for the principal sum of twelve hundred dollars ($1200), with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from the date of said note until paid. And whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of default in the payment of said sum of money, according to the tenor and effect of said promissory note, or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, then and in that case, the said trustee, or in case of his failure from any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying the said principal and interest on said note and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust. And whereas, the time of payment of the interest and principal has passed and default has been made in the payment of the same, now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said promissory note, and in and by virtue of the authority in us vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, the said J. G. McConnell, or in case of my failure from any reason to execute said trust, then the undersigned S. C. Stout, the successor in trust, will, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, sell the above described property and improvements situated thereon, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest thereon, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated February 25, 1886.

J. G. McCONNELL,
Trustee.
S. C. STOUT,
wb27-5 Successor in Trust.

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Dr. Haines' GOLDEN SPECIFIC instantly destroys all appetite for alcoholic liquors. It can be secretly administered in coffee, tea, or any article of food, even in liquor itself, with never-failing results. Thousands of the worst drunkards have been cured, who to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. Endorsed by everybody who knows of its virtues but saloon keepers. Send for pamphlet containing hundreds of testimonials from the best women and men from all parts of the country. Address in confidence

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Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Colorado Mid and Construction company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs, at twelve (12) o'clock noon, on Monday, April fifth (5), 1886.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three p. m. on the nineteenth day of March, 1886, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

HENRY T. [illegible], Secretary.
Colorado Springs, Colo., February 27, 1886.
wb27-6

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Colorado Midland Railway company for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs, Colorado, at twelve (12) o'clock noon, on Monday, April fifth, 1886.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three p. m. on the nineteenth day of March, 1886, and will remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of said meeting.

CHARLES A. LANSING, Secretary.
Colorado Springs, Colo., February 27, 1886.
wb27 6